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ABSTRACT

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. This report details the accomplishments and activities of UNICEF for the year 2000. The report begins with a timeline describing major accomplishments from 1990 to 2000 and the mission statement. The overview statement from the executive director pledges that UNICEF will continue to build partnerships dedicated to mobilizing the resources necessary to realize children's rights and meet their basic needs. The report next describes the Global Movement for Children as a coalition of governments, United Nations agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private sector and community groups, and families and children who are dedicated to improving children's lives. The accomplishments of UNICEF in 2000 are then detailed, including implementing immunization programs, improving access to education, providing children and adolescents with opportunities for participation in community life, and using media to reinforce health messages to children and adolescents and inform them of their rights. The report describes programs in partnership with the corporate community and delineates international celebrity spokespersons. Information is included on UNICEF's income (by source of funding) for each nation and agency. The report also delineates expenditures by sector, noting that 40 percent of expenditures are for child health and 18 percent for education. The funds targeted for particular programs are listed by program. The report concludes with contact information for various UNICEF committees. (KB)

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2001 UNICEF Annual Report

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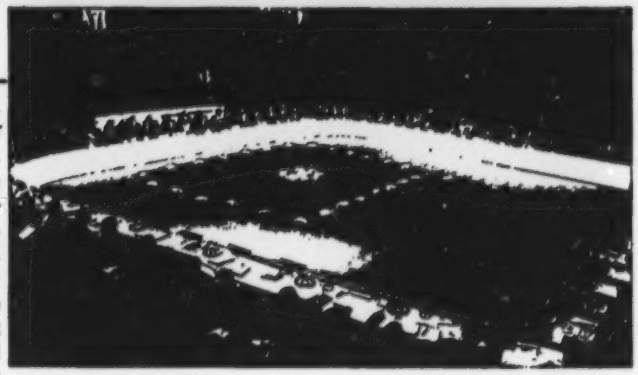

1990: A ten-year campaign of progress for children begins at the **World Summit for Children** at United Nations headquarters, when 71 Heads of State and Government and other world leaders establish concrete end-decade goals for children's survival, protection and development. UNICEF, which helped governments formulate the goals, takes up the challenge of helping countries achieve them. By the year 2000, for example, polio has been nearly eradicated, and around 75 per cent of school-age children are completing a basic education.

UNICEF and hundreds of partners applaud a major victory for children when the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** enters into force as a legal international treaty, becoming a guiding force behind UNICEF's work.

1991: Hospitals and maternity centres around the world adopt 'Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding' advocated by UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO). The 10 steps underpin the **Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative** to promote breastfeeding. By 2000, more than 15,000 hospitals and maternity centres in 136 countries have joined the Initiative and become certified as 'baby-friendly'.

1992: Children in countries around the world take to the airwaves as producers, reporters and technical assistants during the first **International Children's Day of Broadcasting**. This annual event, which takes place on the first Sunday in December, was created by UNICEF and partners in broadcasting to promote high-quality radio and television programming both for and by children. By 2000, more than 2,000 media organizations are participating, including Universal Studios, Sesame Workshop and Brazil's TV Cultura.

1993: Twenty-five years after UNICEF and WHO first introduced **oral rehydration therapy (ORT)** in 1968, one million children in developing countries are being saved each year by this simple solution of sugar, salt and water to treat diarrhoeal dehydration.

1994: The Global Girls' Education Programme is a major step forward in achieving the goal of education for all children. By 2000, the UNICEF-supported programme is operating in more than 60 countries.

A low-cost, fast and reliable household survey system is introduced to help assess countries' progress towards achieving the World Summit for Children goals. Within five years, these **Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys** have started to build the database on children in 60 countries.

1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

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ade of Action 2000

1996: As AIDS ravages communities around the globe, the **Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)** is created to coordinate research and action on the epidemic. UNICEF expands its programmes in AIDS awareness and prevention, providing assistance to children and families affected by the disease. By 2000, UNICEF-supported prevention programmes are in place in 20 of the worst-affected countries.

UNICEF supports two major initiatives to protect children: the ground-breaking UN study of the **'Impact of Armed Conflict on Children'**, by Graça Machel, specialist on children in armed conflict; and the **World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**, the first international gathering dedicated to combating this global problem.

UNICEF launches **Voices of Youth** <www.unicef.org/voy>, a website where young people from around the world can exchange views on a variety of topics.

1998: The number of countries receiving UNICEF support for malaria prevention and treatment programmes reaches 20. The global **Roll Back Malaria** campaign, led by WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, further intensifies efforts to combat this disease, a major killer of children.

The global Polio Eradication Initiative, begun with WHO, UNICEF, Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other partners in 1988, redoubles global efforts to wipe out the crippling disease. In 1998, the polio virus still circulates in 50 countries; by the end of 2000, the number has fallen to 20 countries.

1995 1996 1997 1998 1999

1995: UNICEF announces its **'anti-war agenda'**, a set of concrete measures to alleviate the impact of warfare on children.

The Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing, renews global commitment to uphold the rights of women, and UNICEF takes stronger measures to make gender issues a priority in all country programmes.

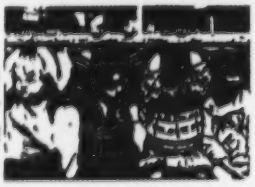
To help reduce poverty, UNICEF champions the **20/20 Initiative**, which encourages developing and donor nations to allocate 20 per cent of their budgets and development assistance, respectively, to basic social services.

1997: UNICEF joins other participants at the **International Conference on Child Labour** in adopting a global agenda for eliminating the worst forms of hazardous and exploitive employment of children. Three years later, UNICEF helps 29 countries introduce education programmes aimed at preventing child labour.

In Ottawa, 123 nations sign the **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, and on Their Destruction**, which UNICEF helped draft and strongly promotes.

1999: UNICEF, now the main supplier of vaccines to developing countries, joins **GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization)**, a ground-breaking partnership to help countries strengthen their immunization services and introduce new and underused vaccines for children. UNICEF serves as GAVI's secretariat.

and in 2000/2001...



UNICEF helps galvanize major support for the **Global Movement for Children** – a coalition of governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector and community groups, families and children – dedicated to improving children's lives.

Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, and Graça Machel, expert on children in armed conflict, organize a global alliance of leaders from government, the private sector and every sphere of civil society in support of the goals of the Global Movement.

The **'Say Yes for Children'** campaign builds on this momentum, with millions of children and adults around the world pledging support for critical actions to improve children's lives. The pledges are to be presented to world leaders in a symbolic gesture at the UN General Assembly **Special Session on Children** 19-21 September.

Inspired by the groundswell of support for children, those gathered at the Special Session will look at the world's record on children and create a global plan of action for securing a better future for and with them.

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FOREWORD

THE UNITED NATIONS was built on the belief that people united in a cause can achieve great ends. More than 50 years later, cooperation among peoples and nations has helped to bring about widespread awareness of human rights, a resurgence of democracy in many countries and the eradication of diseases such as smallpox and the soon-to-be-vanquished polio. Many thought that achieving such goals was impossible.

This spirit of partnership is also at work in the Global Movement for Children, a growing alliance of people and organizations from all nations and walks of life committed to improving the world for and with children. UNICEF, a partner in the Global Movement since the beginning, works with governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, communities, families and children to ensure that the ideals and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child become everyday reality for all. This goal received invaluable support during the year 2000 when Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, and Graça Machel, a United Nations special expert on children in armed conflict, joined UNICEF and others in launching a global leadership initiative for children.

As this annual report illustrates, more children than ever are being immunized, polio is nearing eradication, schools are welcoming formerly excluded children, especially girls, and millions of children affected by AIDS, conflict and other crises are securing help and skills needed to meet life's challenges. Much of this progress is being made by children themselves, who are developing leadership skills while devoting their ideas and idealism to projects ranging from AIDS prevention to school improvement to helping UNICEF prepare for the 2001 United Nations Special Session on Children.

The world still has a long way to go to win the fight against children's worst enemies – poverty, armed conflict, AIDS, discrimination and neglect. But as UNICEF's record shows, it is through partnerships, especially with children, that the seemingly impossible can and will be achieved.

KOFI A. ANNAN
Secretary-General of the United Nations

MISSION STATEMENT

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children.

UNICEF insists that the survival, protection and development of children are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress.

UNICEF mobilizes political will and material resources to help countries, particularly developing countries, ensure a "first call for children" and to build their capacity to form appropriate policies and deliver services for children and their families.

UNICEF is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged children – victims of war, disasters, extreme poverty, all forms of violence and exploitation and those with disabilities.

UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care.

UNICEF is non-partisan and its cooperation is free of discrimination. In everything it does, the most disadvantaged children and the countries in greatest need have priority.

UNICEF aims, through its country programmes, to promote the equal rights of women and girls and to support their full participation in the political, social and economic development of their communities.

UNICEF works with all its partners towards the attainment of the sustainable human development goals adopted by the world community and the realization of the vision of peace and social progress enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

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OVERVIEW

THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND enters the 21st century with an ambitious goal, more convinced than ever that together we can make the world a better place, both for children and with children. This means changing the underlying patterns that allow more than 10 million children to die each year, often from malnutrition and preventable diseases – some eradicated long ago in industrialized countries; that shackle 600 million children in poverty; that keep more than 100 million children out of school – 60 per cent of them girls; that send 250 million children under 15 to work; that kill, maim and traumatize millions of children in war; and that leave the world's poorest children and women disproportionately vulnerable to the ravages of HIV/AIDS.

At UNICEF, we are dedicated to the creation of a world where all children share in the joy and promise of childhood, realizing their rights to dignity, security and self-fulfilment. UNICEF is united in this belief with governments, other United Nations agencies, businesses, religious groups, non-governmental organizations, broad elements of the mass media, volunteers, families, communities and children themselves – all of them part of a growing Global Movement for Children. It is an alliance that is gaining strength and influence every day.

Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, and Graça Machel, Mozambique's former Minister of Education and specialist on children in armed conflict, have added their voices to the growing chorus of those promoting children's rights. Together, they have assumed a direct and personal role in organizing a global partnership of leaders from government, the private sector and every sphere of civil society, urging them to act on a basic recognition – that if we want a more just and equitable world, we must invest in children now.

UNICEF's pledge is this: We will continue the same unwavering support for children that we have maintained since UNICEF began operations more than 50 years ago. We will continue to build partnerships dedicated to mobilizing the resources necessary to realize children's rights and meet their basic needs. And we will continue to develop the knowledge and expertise we must have to confront the biggest challenges to our youngest citizens, including poverty, armed conflict, HIV/AIDS and discrimination.

We are in a strong position to make good on this pledge. Our coordination with UN counterparts such as the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is stronger than ever. By joining forces with these and other partners, UNICEF is maximizing the impact of its resources and expertise in more than 160 countries and territories.

As this *2001 UNICEF Annual Report* shows, partnerships are key to giving every child a better future. The record for 2000 speaks for itself: An unprecedented 550 million children under five were immunized against polio during special campaigns; schools opened their doors to hundreds of thousands of out-of-school children, especially girls and children caught in crises; hundreds of thousands of young people affected by AIDS learned about HIV-prevention and life skills; and 12 million women at risk of dying from tetanus during and after childbirth were immunized against the disease.

In preparation for the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in September 2001, UNICEF played a lead role in helping governments and other partners assess the significant progress that occurred in the decade since the World Summit for Children, which set comprehensive goals for child survival and development. Millions of young lives have been saved, a greater percentage of children than ever are in school and important treaties have been concluded to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse. Yet the brighter future for every child envisioned by world leaders in 1990 has proved elusive, especially for the millions of children who die each year from preventable diseases and the hundreds of millions killed, maimed or left homeless by war, trapped in child labour and denied their right to education.

Every one of us has the power to change the world *for* and *with* children – and there is no more opportune moment to exert that power than now.

CAROL BELLAMY
Executive Director, UNICEF

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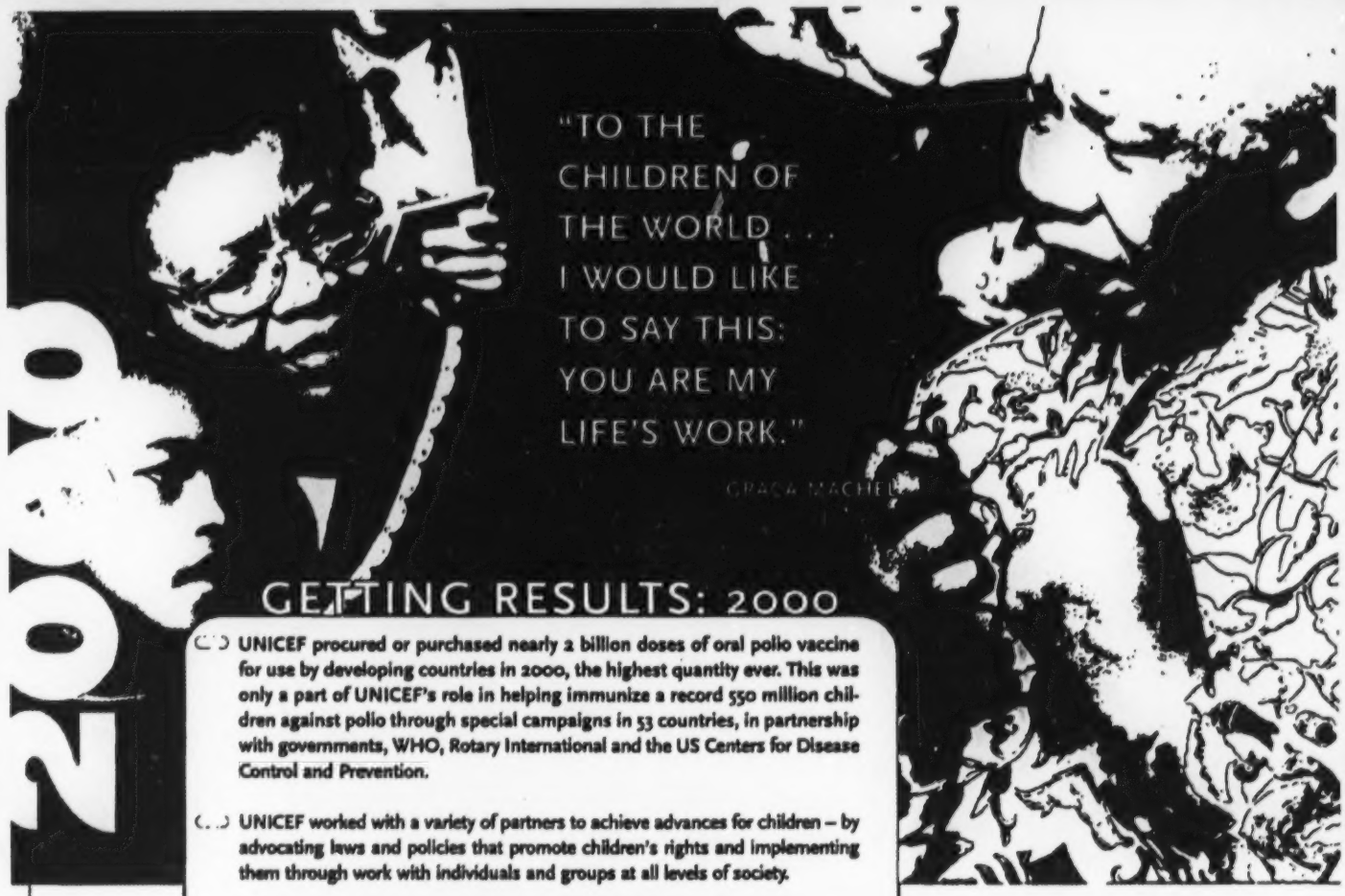


UNICEF 2000

GETTING RESULTS: 2000

- **UNICEF procured or purchased nearly 2 billion doses of oral polio vaccine for use by developing countries in 2000, the highest quantity ever. This was only a part of UNICEF's role in helping immunize a record 550 million children against polio through special campaigns in 53 countries, in partnership with governments, WHO, Rotary International and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.**

- **UNICEF worked with a variety of partners to achieve advances for children – by advocating laws and policies that promote children's rights and implementing them through work with individuals and groups at all levels of society.**

- **UNICEF procured more than 1 million insecticide-treated mosquito nets in sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 and, along with its partners in the Roll Back Malaria campaign, helped improve prevention and treatment of the disease in malaria-affected countries. Malaria is one of the leading killers of children in Africa.**

- **Around 50,000 pregnant women in countries affected by AIDS received care in antenatal clinics supported by UNICEF in 2000; around 30,000 women received voluntary and confidential counselling about HIV; and 22,000 women were tested for the virus.**

- **Education progress in many areas was notable in 2000, thanks in part to UNICEF support. Among the advances: More than 20 countries reported increases in girls' enrolment rates; around 270,000 teachers and school principals completed UNICEF-supported training; UNICEF distributed 80,000 learning kits to children in flood-damaged areas of Mozambique; and 55,000 children in the West Bank and Gaza received physical and developmental screening at school through a UNICEF-supported programme.**

- **UNICEF took an active role in drafting and promoting adoption of two ground-breaking additions to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, called 'Optional Protocols', which were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000. One bans children under 18 from serving in armed conflict, and the other strengthens legal norms preventing the trafficking and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.**

UNICEF is a team player. Each day in countries all over the world, we work with myriad partners to change the world for and with children – from governments improving social services for young citizens to children spreading health messages to their peers to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, which makes life-saving vaccines available to poor children.

The realization of children's rights is the overarching goal UNICEF shares with a broad coalition of partners in the public and private spheres: United Nations organizations, committed governments, thousands of NGOs, the private sector, religious groups, media, volunteers, community leaders, families and children. All are working to create a world fit for children, where every child's right to dignity, security and self-fulfilment is upheld.

UNICEF is a founding partner of

Graça Machel, specialist on children in armed conflict, and Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa, joined UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy in launching a global leadership initiative for children on 6 May in Johannesburg (South Africa). The initiative calls on all people with influence to place children's rights and well-being at the top of policy agendas and to "invest in children now."

this Global Movement for Children, convinced that the Global Movement can achieve a significant leap in human development in just one generation by ensuring three things:

- that children get the best possible start in life in their early years – through love and care provided by families and communities, good health care and nutrition, intellectual stimulation and opportunities to play and socialize;
- that all boys and girls, no matter how disadvantaged, complete a quality basic education; and
- that adolescents have every opportunity to develop their capabilities and participate meaningfully in society.

UNICEF is in a strong position to contribute to this effort. Thanks to partnerships, we stretch the value of every dollar we receive and make a far greater impact on children's lives than our budget would indicate. UNICEF relies entirely on voluntary contributions, and it is by demonstrating results for children year after year that we have been able to maintain our strong base of monetary and public support.

Each donated dollar buys access to UNICEF's 55 years of experience; a strong, on-the-ground presence in 162 countries, areas and territories; one of the largest supply networks in the world; and direct working relationships with government ministries, community leaders and policy makers all over the world.

UNICEF'S STRONGEST ALLIES

GOVERNMENTS: In nearly all developing countries, UNICEF has country programmes of cooperation with national partners based on agreements with governments. UNICEF's advantage lies in its global reach, in-depth knowledge of the situation of children in developing countries and ability to respond in practical ways to children's pressing needs. In Uganda, for example, UNICEF worked with government and community leaders to launch a new nationwide drive for the birth and death registration of all children under eight years old.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs): Our impact and reach is greatly expanded by our strong partnerships with NGOs, which raise funds and increase awareness about children's issues at the international level and implement many UNICEF-supported programmes locally. Save the Children, for example, is our strong partner in assisting children in emergencies and in helping children worldwide receive early childhood care. At the local level in Nepal, Bal Chetana works with communities to help children avoid sexual exploitation and take action on issues important to them.

UN AGENCIES: Every year we find ways to work more effectively with other UN organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). WHO, for example, is our close partner in immunizing children and women, combating malaria, eradicating polio and other campaigns. Through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), we collaborate on policies and programmes and share facilities and services with our sister organizations in the field.

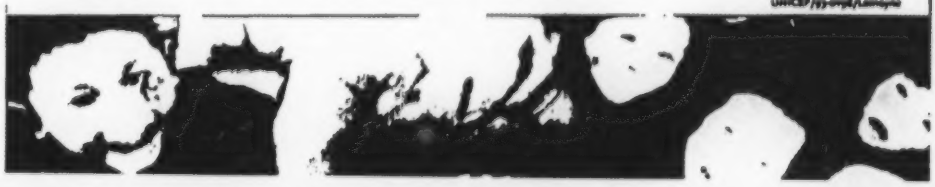
PRIVATE SECTOR: We increasingly forge links with the private sector to secure better results for children. Many partners, such as Crédit Suisse/Winterthur in Switzerland and Nippon Telephone and Telegraph in Japan, conduct special campaigns to raise money for UNICEF. Broadcast companies such as Warner Brothers, Walt Disney Studios and TV Cultura in Brazil have worked with UNICEF to create and broadcast animation projects promoting children's rights.

VOLUNTEERS: Volunteers are a backbone of our work. They raise funds, sell greeting cards and other products, help immunize children against polio, join efforts to protect orphaned children and support children's rights in many other ways. Many volunteers are themselves children and adolescents. Hundreds of thousands of volunteers work with NGOs and other partners or donate their time and talents to National Committees for UNICEF, our affiliates in 37 countries.

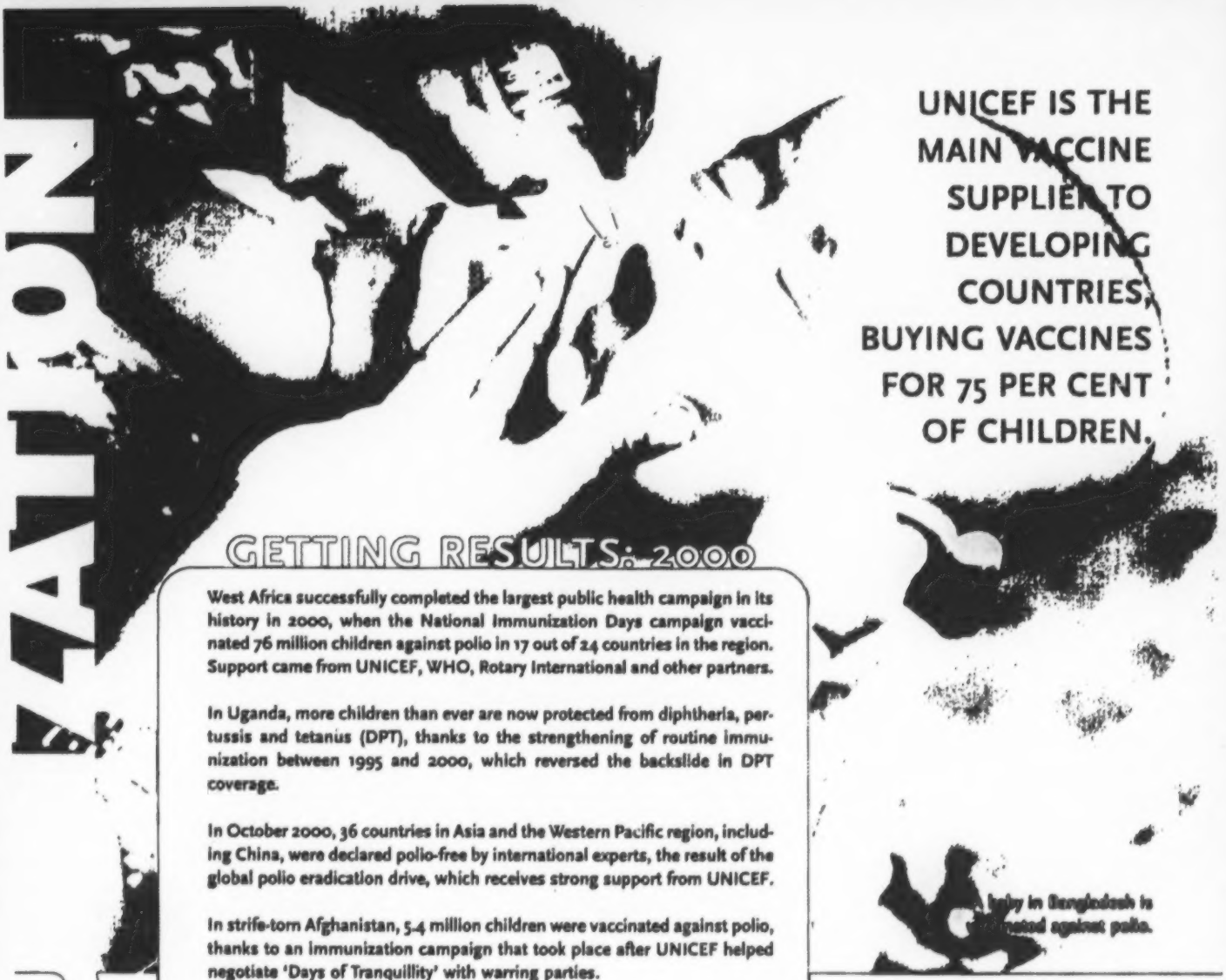
COMMUNITY GROUPS: Religious leaders, traditional chiefs, educators, health care workers, families and other community members are taking an increasingly active role in planning, managing and monitoring UNICEF-supported programmes. For example, community members are key to the success of the Bamako Initiative, which has revitalized local health centres in many West African countries.

CHILDREN: In their own right, children are strong agents of change. An inspiring, energetic force in the Global Movement for Children, they increasingly play a valuable role as planners, advisers, managers and researchers in UNICEF-supported programmes. As peer counsellors and volunteer health promoters in countries affected by AIDS, they have proved crucial to the campaign to prevent HIV infection among young people. In Belize, a committee of children helps plan and monitor UNICEF programmes; in Angola, young people help produce an educational radio show on violence against children; and in Jordan, youth volunteers teach families about improving care for young children.

UNICEF/Associated/Pinzal



IMMUNIZATION



UNICEF IS THE MAIN VACCINE SUPPLIER TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BUYING VACCINES FOR 75 PER CENT OF CHILDREN.

A baby in Bangladesh is vaccinated against polio.

GETTING RESULTS: 2000

West Africa successfully completed the largest public health campaign in its history in 2000, when the National Immunization Days campaign vaccinated 76 million children against polio in 17 out of 24 countries in the region. Support came from UNICEF, WHO, Rotary International and other partners.

In Uganda, more children than ever are now protected from diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), thanks to the strengthening of routine immunization between 1995 and 2000, which reversed the backslide in DPT coverage.

In October 2000, 36 countries in Asia and the Western Pacific region, including China, were declared polio-free by international experts, the result of the global polio eradication drive, which receives strong support from UNICEF.

In strife-torn Afghanistan, 5.4 million children were vaccinated against polio, thanks to an immunization campaign that took place after UNICEF helped negotiate 'Days of Tranquillity' with warring parties.

Despite economic devastation in Iraq, measles cases dropped in central and southern areas, from 10,000 in 1999 to only 678 in 2000, the result of UNICEF-supported campaigns.

Globally, since 1998 the lives of almost a million children may have been saved thanks to the distribution of vitamin A capsules, an increasingly common add-on to immunization. This success is largely due to a global vitamin A campaign launched in 1997 by governments, UNICEF and WHO.

IMMUNIZATION is one of the greatest success stories of the 20th century, but as long as children continue to sicken and die from lack of access to vaccines, its enormous potential will not be fulfilled. Tragically, millions of children still die each year from vaccine-preventable diseases. And nearly 1 million adults die each year from liver cancer in part because they were not vaccinated against hepatitis B during childhood.

Immunization is a critical ingredient of every child's survival and right to good health care. It is also key to development and poverty reduction. For poor countries, there is no better health bargain. UNICEF helps governments immunize children against the 'basic six' diseases – measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and polio – and against other diseases, such as hepatitis B, for which newer vaccines have been developed.

Sustaining immunization efforts year after year requires committed leadership that builds strong routine health care. Immunization works best when linked with other programmes promoting health and nutrition, including vitamin A supplementation. Where health systems are not yet fully in place or during crises, UNICEF helps governments conduct special

immunization campaigns such as the National Immunization Days against polio, which in 2000 reached 550 million children under five years old.

One of our primary goals is to help governments build and sustain their own immunization programmes. Through the UNICEF Vaccine Independence Initiative, we encourage policy makers to make immunization a budget priority and we help poor countries obtain vaccines at affordable prices. UNICEF is the main vaccine supplier to developing countries, buying vaccines for 75 per cent of children. Because of our strong position, we are able to keep vaccine prices affordable for countries in need through special arrangements with major pharmaceutical companies. Thanks to the Initiative, for example, in 2000 Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan were able to cover the costs of their children's vaccine needs for the first time.

Over the decades, UNICEF has helped governments achieve historic gains:

- In the 1970s, fewer than 10 per cent of the world's children under one year of age were immunized against the leading vaccine-preventable diseases, but today this figure is 75 per cent.
- Millions of young lives are saved by vaccines each year; polio is nearing eradication; and 60,000 fewer women are dying after childbirth thanks to the tetanus vaccine – given to 12 million at-risk women in 2000 alone.

But none of this progress could have been achieved without a broad array of partners: governments, WHO, Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, families, health workers, communities and hundreds of thousands of volunteers.

The immediate challenge is to immunize the 30 million infants who are still not routinely vaccinated and to ensure the development and timely distribution of vaccines that can help save the lives of millions.

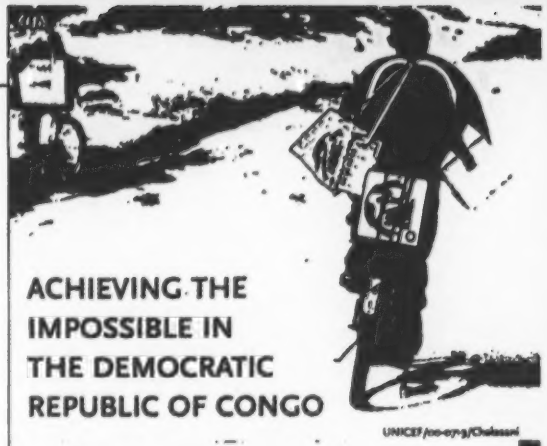
GAVI: A VACCINE ALLIANCE GOES THE DISTANCE

In 2000, UNICEF ratcheted up its efforts to immunize all children by joining a new global partnership that aims to bring needed vaccines to every child on earth. UNICEF's partners in this Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), launched in 2000, include governments, WHO, the World Bank, the Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program, the Rockefeller Foundation and leaders in the pharmaceutical industry.

GAVI is taking steps to expand vaccine production, speed new vaccine development and secure immunization as a cornerstone of countries' health programmes. The partnership gives poor nations grants to improve their vaccine programmes. Funding continues if governments show good results.

Grants are given through the Vaccine Fund, created by GAVI with a generous grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Already, the Fund has contributions of more than $1 billion, with major commitments from the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

UNICEF is playing a key role in this partnership as a member of the GAVI Board (which UNICEF will chair from 2001), as host of the GAVI Secretariat in Geneva, as manager of the procurement and distribution of vaccines and supplies granted by the Vaccine Fund and as coordinator of the partnership's global communication efforts. UNICEF is uniquely positioned to provide on-the-ground support through its extensive vaccine supply network and 126 country offices.



A health worker transports polio vaccines.

UNICEF/00-0713/Chalasani

ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

IMAGINE A WAR that has killed 2.5 million people and displaced another 2 million; a population so poor that few children eat three meals a day; and a massive territory the size of Western Europe, where a majority of communities live isolated in jungles and other difficult terrain. These near-impossible conditions exist in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where more than 10 million children under five years old were vaccinated against polio in 2000. In addition, access to many of these children was achieved through negotiations with warring parties.

The National Immunization Days (NIDs) against polio took place over three days in July and again in August and September in the DRC, which is one of the world's largest reservoirs of the wild polio virus and one of 20 remaining polio-affected countries.

On the scheduled days, some 250,000 health workers and volunteers fanned out across the country, on foot or bicycle, in canoes and cars and even in light aircraft. Many travelled for hours along difficult paths.

The NIDs, carried out by the country's health authorities, UNICEF, WHO, Rotary International and other partners, reached an impressive 90 per cent of children, who received vitamin A supplements at the same time. Other campaigns will follow in 2001 as part of the effort to reach every child in the DRC.

Children line up to be immunized in Mozambique.

UNICEF/00-0713/Pirozzi

SCHOOLS

"IF CHILDREN ARE NOT IN SCHOOL, IT'S A VIOLATION OF THEIR RIGHTS."

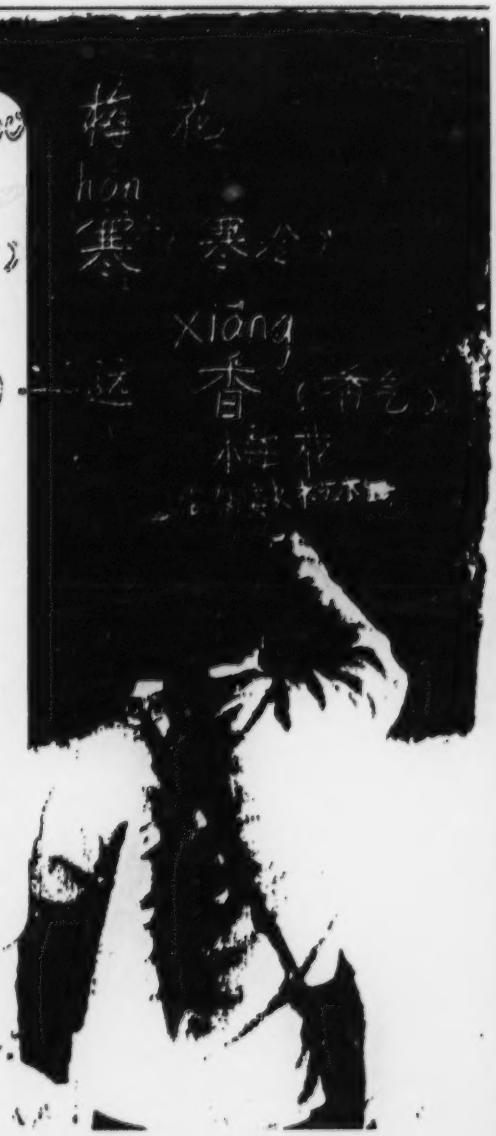
– AURA VIOLETA DE GÓMEZ, A SCHOOL DIRECTOR IN GUATEMALA

IN A WORLD where more than half a billion children grow up in poverty, where millions of children work at exploitative jobs, are uprooted in war or suffer domestic violence, and where HIV/AIDS devastates young lives at an alarming rate, fulfilling every child's right to education takes on ever greater urgency as a preventive and as a way to boost children's ability to cope with these and other problems. Schooling equips children with the skills and confidence needed to meet life's challenges and to lead productive lives. In times of crisis and emotional trauma, schools may be the only place where children can find safe, supportive spaces to learn and to grow as human beings.

For girls, gaining access to education is an even greater priority, as girls make up some 60 per cent of the more than 100 million school-age children not attending school. Educating girls is also widely recognized as one of the best ways to promote development. UNICEF has a strong record in promoting girls' right to education, including work with major donors such as Canada and Norway, in more than 60 countries. Because of this, the organization was asked to lead the 10-year Girls' Education Initiative of the United Nations, launched by Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the 2000 World Education Forum in Dakar. Championing quality basic education for all children, this joint effort of UN agencies, governments, donors, NGOs, community-based organizations and many other partners will help countries tackle gender discrimination and other factors that prevent

GETTING RESULTS: 2000

- In AIDS-ravaged Zambia, UNICEF helped set up 250 community schools for thousands of AIDS-orphaned and other vulnerable children. These schools cater to the children's special needs and train teachers in stress management. Around 650,000 children are orphaned by AIDS in Zambia.
- By mid-2000, 95 per cent of primary school-age children were enrolled in school in East Timor, more than ever before, despite the fact that widespread violence nearly destroyed the education system in 1999. Joining efforts with the World Food Programme, NGOs and other partners, UNICEF played a lead role, re-roofing schools, paying teachers and providing learning and teaching materials. UNICEF-supplied Schools-in-a-Box brought learning basics to 50,000 students.
- Girls are becoming educators in Pakistan, where UNICEF has helped provide home-schooling skills to 4,500 girls aged 12 to 18. By end-2000, the trainees had helped set up 930 home schools for children, mostly girls, in need of basic education or extra help. Home schooling is one of many skills taught in the UNICEF-supported Girl Child Project, in which 13,000 girls have taken part since 1994, when the NGO-run project began.
- In the city of Fès (Morocco), six Child Protection Centres were set up in 2000 by government ministries, UNICEF and NGOs. The centres provide schooling, recreation activities and health care to many of the city's more than 20,000 children under 15 who work illegally at carpet weaving and other jobs. Already, 240 children have begun their basic education, some having left work to study. The programme, which is expanding to other cities, is an important step in bringing education – the best preventive to child labour – to the estimated 500,000 under-age workers in Morocco.
- In Bangladesh, more than 200,000 urban working children have been enrolled in learning centres supported by UNICEF.



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In Viet Nam, schoolchildren learn about the dangers of sexual exploitation from this poster, distributed to 17 schools and communities in high-risk areas. Warning children to "stay away from suspicious people," the poster was produced in 2000 as part of a project with ethnic minorities supported by UNICEF, local committees, women's unions, education officials and Committees on the Care and Protection of Children.

girls from enrolling and staying in school.

UNICEF is a dependable partner in the global effort to ensure education for all, an effort that has helped governments enrol a greater percentage of children in school today than at any time in history. At the same time, we help schools go beyond the academic basics to teach children 'life skills', such as making informed decisions and avoiding risks, crucial measures in this era of AIDS. And we work with educators, parents, children and other community members to ensure that the school curriculum is relevant, covering vital issues such as how to prevent AIDS, avoid violence and abuse and promote respect for the rights of girls and women.

And before children even begin school, we support programmes in early childhood care that help families improve their children's health, emotional resilience and readiness to learn. For example, in 2000, UNICEF helped 32,500 caregivers in Nepal improve their parenting skills.

UNICEF-supported programmes help schools and staff continue this good care and concern for the 'whole child'. To promote good health, hygiene and nutrition in schools, for example, UNICEF joined governments, the World Bank, UN agencies and other partners in 2000 in launching FRESH (Focusing Resources on Effective School Health programme). With UNICEF assistance, six countries set up FRESH pilot projects in school sanitation, taking measures such as promoting good hygiene practices and building separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys – an important step in making schools more welcoming to girls.

IN GUATEMALA, CHILD RIGHTS ARE EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

A BLOODY CIVIL WAR of over 30 years (1962–1996) nearly devastated this small country, leaving deep emotional scars. Today, to help move the country forward, schools have joined with communities in promoting tolerance and respect for human rights, using the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a springboard for change.

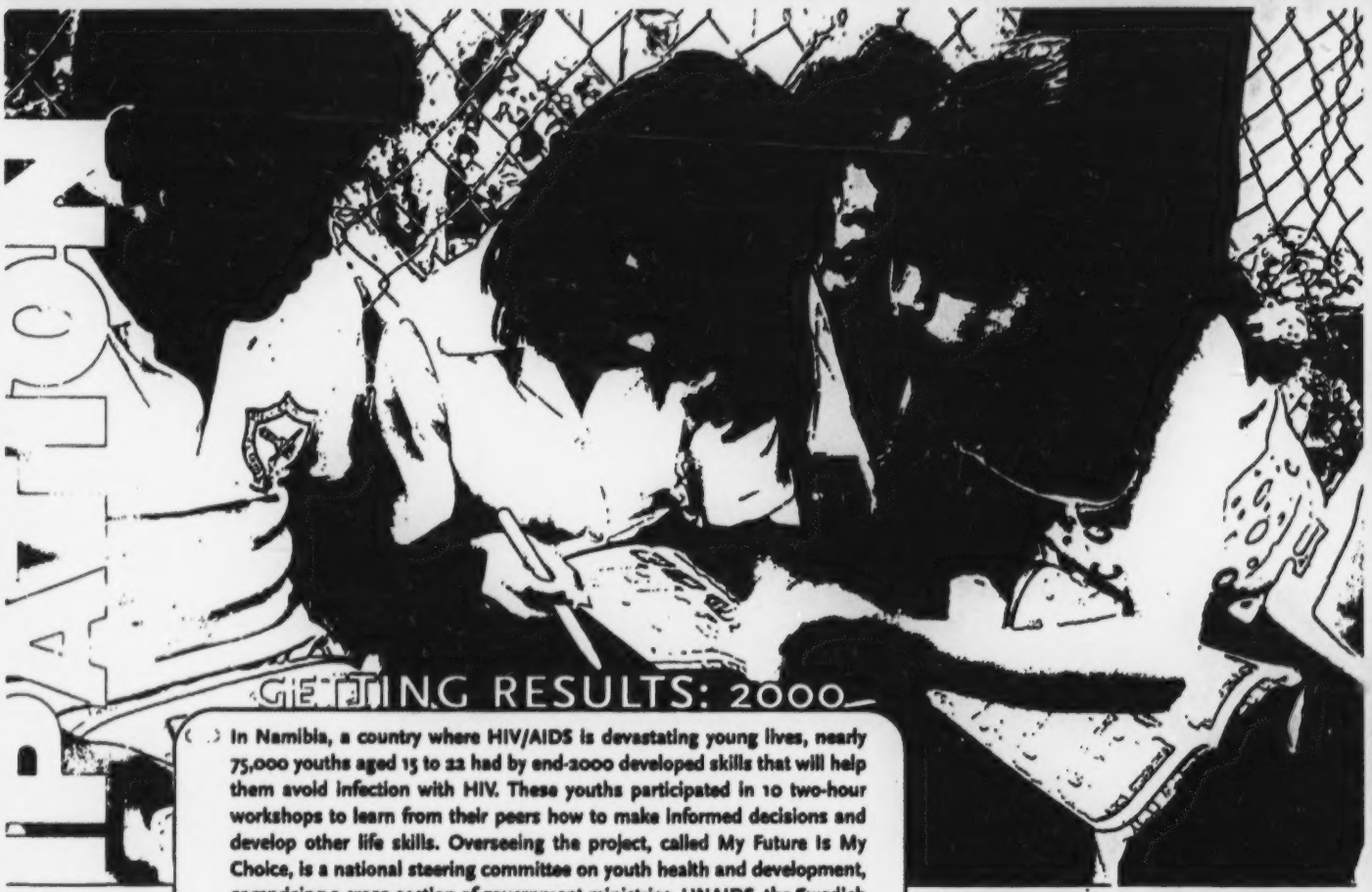
San Andrés Itzapa is a town of 20,000 people located in a rural area badly affected by war. In 2000, the town was one of 51 municipalities that formed community boards to protect children's rights, giving special attention to cases of abuse and violence.

The all-volunteer board is made up of educators, health workers, judges, social workers and other community leaders, backed by scores of additional volunteers and an enthusiastic mayor. Among its many activities in 2000, this grass-roots alliance helped schoolchildren learn about their rights and sponsored a teachers' forum on child rights in 225 area schools. Board members gave workshops on gender and discrimination issues for children in the fifth and sixth grades. They also talked with parents about the value of education, urging them to enrol their children in school.

"We tell parents that if children are not in school, it's a violation of their rights," says Aura Violeta de Gómez, who sits on the nine-member community board and heads one of the town's largest schools. "We've already had a big influence here: Fifteen children with disabilities are in school, and so many more parents see education as important that we now need more schools and teachers."

Board members receive training from the Guatemalan Ombudsperson's Office for Human Rights and support from the federal Government, UNICEF and NGOs. In 2001, children will be invited to join the board.

PARTICIPATION



GETTING RESULTS: 2000

- In Namibia, a country where HIV/AIDS is devastating young lives, nearly 75,000 youths aged 15 to 22 had by end-2000 developed skills that will help them avoid infection with HIV. These youths participated in 10 two-hour workshops to learn from their peers how to make informed decisions and develop other life skills. Overseeing the project, called My Future Is My Choice, is a national steering committee on youth health and development, comprising a cross-section of government ministries, UNAIDS, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and UNICEF.

- Bal Chetana, Nepal's first NGO created and managed by children, is helping draft Nepal's second progress report on implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 2000, with support and training from UNICEF and local NGOs, Bal Chetana set up camps in four districts so that members aged 8 to 18 could learn about the reporting process and contribute their ideas. As a result of their excellent work, the children were invited to join the official committee drafting Nepal's report on implementing the Convention.

- In Rajasthan (India), UNICEF joined with the state government and NGOs to launch 200 monthly children's parliaments, or *panchayats*, at the village and district levels, where children discuss issues and propose action and follow-up measures in collaboration with local leaders.

- Kyrgyzstan's remote, conflict-prone Ferghana Valley had no local radio or TV programmes until 2000, when UNICEF worked with young people to set up 'Radio Salaam', a fun, educational programme promoting inter-ethnic understanding. Now, adolescents tuning in to 105 FM can hear news, talk shows and their favourite music broadcast in one of three local languages. Communicating with radio headquarters via bicycle messengers, a network of 50 volunteer schoolchildren provides programme content and feedback. Plans are under way to train young people in broadcast journalism. 'Radio Salaam' was created through a partnership of UNICEF and two national organizations, Foundation for International Tolerance and INTERNEWS.

FULL OF VITALITY, creativity and drive, children and adolescents can make a major contribution to their societies. Ensuring children's right to participation, a tenet of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is vital to promoting leadership and good citizenship. At UNICEF, we know that working with children is as important as working for them, and we value them as essential partners in all our work, especially as we build the Global Movement for Children.

UNICEF is finding new and varied ways to listen to children and help them turn ideas into action. In 2000, for example, we supported children's NGOs, radio programmes, television shows, newspapers and magazines. With UNICEF support during the year, children and youth also helped plan and evaluate programmes, create activities and safe spaces for young people in emergencies and report on children's issues. Thousands of chil-

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ADOLESCENCE

A VULNERABLE TIME

On election day 2000 in Mexico, children joined adults in exercising their right to be heard. At special polling sites, some 4 million citizens aged 9 to 17 filled out forms letting policy makers know about children's most pressing concerns. The children's consultation, the country's second, was organized by the Federal Electoral Institute and supported by UNICEF, the private sector and around 500 NGOs. Here, children in the town of El Verde cast their 'ballots'.

Most of the 300,000 child soldiers in the world are adolescents.

Of the 250 million children under 15 who work, the majority are adolescents.

Every minute around the world, six youths aged 15 to 24 are infected with HIV.

Every year, at least 60,000 adolescent girls die from health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth.

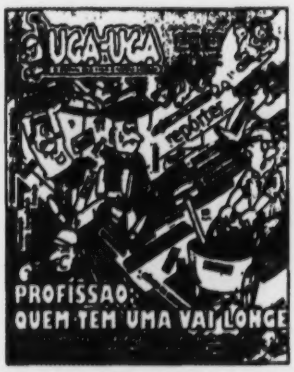
An estimated 30 million children are now victimized by traffickers for sexual exploitation.

About one third of teenagers 15 to 18 years old – 9 million in all – were not in school as recently as 1998 in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States. (– from *Young People in Changing Societies*, a major study published in 2000 by the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, Italy)

dren logged on to Voices of Youth (*see 'Media', page 15*), UNICEF's interactive website, to learn about their rights and exchange views on issues that concern them.

UNICEF helps governments, families and communities provide children and adolescents with good schools, safe places to spend their time, access to information about their health and well-being, and opportunities to develop life skills that help them avoid risks and lead productive lives. These skills, which include resolving conflicts, thinking critically, making informed decisions and communicating effectively, are particularly crucial to avoiding HIV/AIDS and other risks. Many programmes provide opportunities for children and youth to pass along factual information and skills to their peers.

When children and adolescents miss out on society's full support and opportunities to participate meaningfully in community life, they can become vulnerable in ways that are all too evident in almost every part of the world. Many become alienated, and some join gangs and turn to violence. All such children are at great risk of being sexually exploited, preyed upon by drug dealers, used as soldiers in armed conflict, forced to work and miss school and edged to the margins of society. Large numbers end up on the streets, their potential wasted and society's future threatened. Those sexually exploited face increased risk of HIV infection, and girls often become mothers before they are able to care for and raise children.



IN BRAZIL, YOUTH-RUN MAGAZINES COMBINE WIT AND GRIT

ANDRE, 21, spent most of his teen years as a gang member in his poor urban neighbourhood. "My creative outlet," he says, "was to spray-paint buses with bad graffiti."

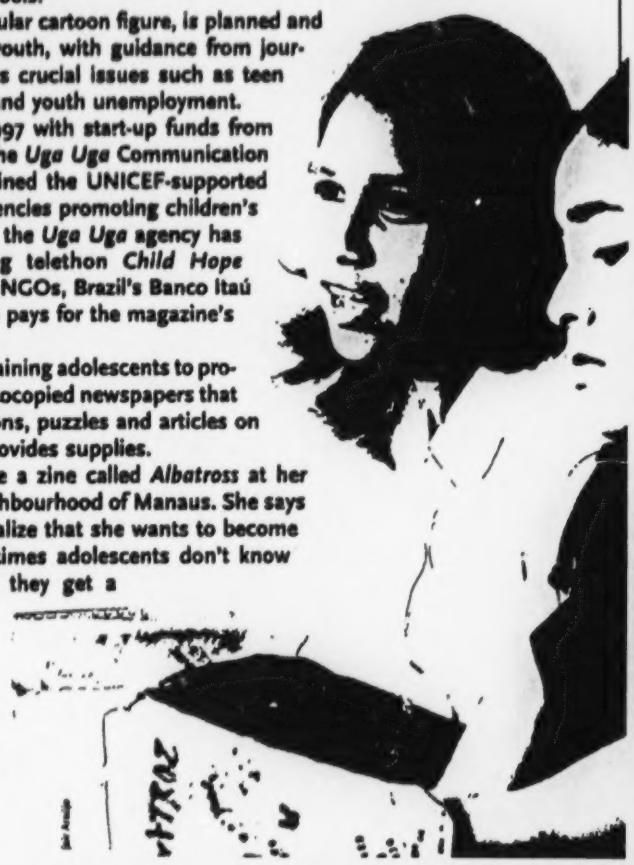
Two years ago he quit gang life, re-entered school and joined a UNICEF-supported news agency. He has since become one of the most celebrated young illustrators in Manaus, a major city in Brazil's Amazon region. His witty cartoons and bold artwork enliven the pages of a youth-run quarterly newspaper, *Uga Uga*, distributed to 37,000 adolescents and youth in 162 schools.

***Uga Uga*, named for a popular cartoon figure, is planned and produced by teenagers and youth, with guidance from journalists and teachers. It covers crucial issues such as teen pregnancy, substance abuse and youth unemployment.**

The magazine began in 1997 with start-up funds from UNICEF. It is sponsored by the *Uga Uga* Communication Agency, an NGO that has joined the UNICEF-supported network of Brazilian news agencies promoting children's rights. Additional support for the *Uga Uga* agency has come from the fund-raising telethon *Child Hope* (Criança Esperança), national NGOs, Brazil's Banco Itaú and the mayor's office, which pays for the magazine's production and supplies.

In 2000, *Uga Uga* began training adolescents to produce 'zines' – small, fun, photocopied newspapers that feature music reviews, cartoons, puzzles and articles on important issues. UNICEF provides supplies.

Camilla, 14, helps produce a zine called *Albatross* at her school, located in a poor neighbourhood of Manaus. She says the experience helped her realize that she wants to become a journalist one day. "Sometimes adolescents don't know how capable they are until they get a chance," she explains.



Journalists Camilla and Natalia with their publication, *Albatross*.

UNICEF/2000-04/Hernandez-Cleto

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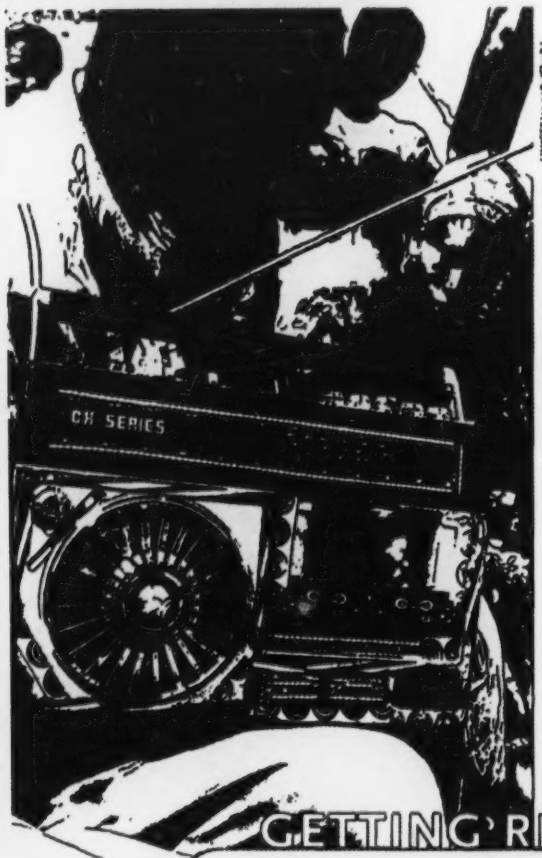

UNICEF/90-0089/Pirozzi

MEDIA

ADVANCES IN MEDIA technology are making it more possible than ever to fulfil every child's right to information. Television and radio especially are reaching out to children and families with information that can save and transform lives. At the click of a button, children can learn about their rights, exchange ideas, get health tips or gain a new perspective on issues such as gender discrimination and domestic violence. With the input of UNICEF and its many partners, broadcast and other media are reinforcing many of the health messages and behaviours that UNICEF continues to promote, as it has for decades, through traditional means such as family visits, community theatre, posters and booklets.

Each year, we learn more about how best to take advantage of the exciting new possibilities in communication. And, increasingly, we are being joined by children themselves, who showcase their creative talents as producers, directors, journalists and critics.

"GIVE CHILDREN A VOICE . . . LET US BE A PART OF THE CREATION OF OUR WORLD."

–MARIA, 15, FROM UNICEF'S VOICES OF YOUTH WEBSITE

Children's input, for example, has been key to the enormous success of videos, comic books and other media in UNICEF's two major animation series: *Meena*, featuring a lively girl role model who helps South Asian children learn about their rights, and *Sara*, whose main character guides children from sub-Saharan Africa through such difficult issues as HIV/AIDS and sexual exploitation.

GETTING RESULTS: 2000

- **By the end of the year 2000, an estimated 1 billion people in 160 countries had seen one of many public service announcements on child rights produced by Cartoons for Children's Rights, a UNICEF animation initiative begun in 1994. The announcements, distributed for free, were developed by 70 animation studios in 32 countries and represent millions of dollars' worth of donated time and talent.**
- **In the Philippines, child rights are becoming a mainstream issue in the media, thanks to the joint efforts of UNICEF and the Philippine Children's Television Foundation. In 2000, the two organizations produced a Media Tool Kit containing information and resources on child rights and distributed it to hundreds of key writers, broadcasters and media specialists as well as to journalism/communication schools in the country.**
- **Each month, approximately 500,000 Ugandan adolescents learn about AIDS through a frank, lively newspaper put together by teens and youth. Begun in 1993 with UNICEF help, *Straight Talk* has since spawned a newspaper for younger adolescents, a popular radio show and similar efforts in six additional African countries. In Uganda, this AIDS outreach is overseen by the Straight Talk Foundation, an NGO set up in 1997 with UNICEF assistance.**
- **The 2001 edition of UNICEF's annual flagship publication, *The State of the World's Children*, on early childhood care, was produced in both print and web versions for the first time and received greater press coverage than ever when it was launched in dozens of countries in December 2000. The launch and associated forum brought together more than 200 experts on early childhood care for a discussion of ways to improve care for the very young and to build partnerships for children.**

A Cartoon for Children's Rights, produced by Walt Disney Studios.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY OF BROADCASTING

Nowhere is young people's involvement more evident than on the second Sunday of December each year, when the International Children's Day of Broadcasting transforms the airwaves into high-quality programming for and by children. During the year, more than 2,000 media organizations joined the UNICEF-backed initiative, including Universal Studios, Sesame Workshop,

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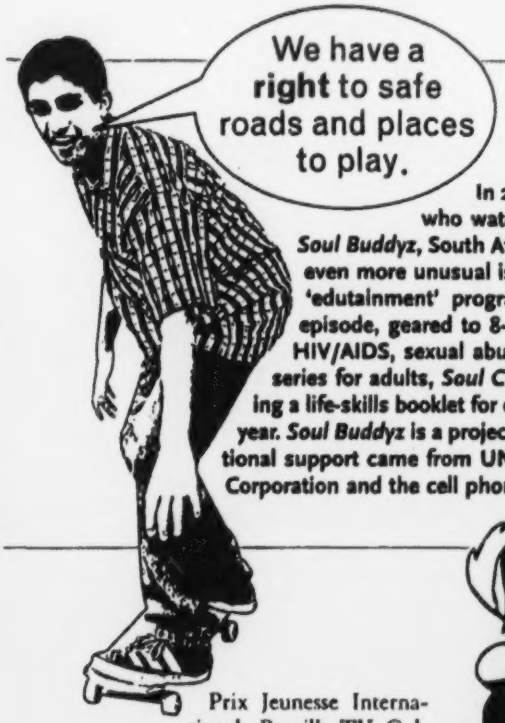


SOUL BUDDYZ CAPTIVATES SOUTH AFRICA'S CHILDREN

In 2000, more than 2 million children in South Africa – 50 per cent of all those who watch television – eagerly tuned in to each new episode of a 26-part series, *Soul Buddyz*, South Africa's most popular children's television programme ever. What made this even more unusual is that *Soul Buddyz*, launched during the year with UNICEF support, is an 'edutainment' programme largely scripted and designed by children themselves. In each episode, geared to 8- to 12-year-olds, a group of 'buddies' tackles child rights issues such as HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse and discrimination. The series is based on the popular 'edutainment' series for adults, *Soul City*. It is linked with a radio show and educational print materials, including a life-skills booklet for children, which UNICEF helped distribute to all seventh graders during the year. *Soul Buddyz* is a project of Soul City: Institute for Health and Development Communication. Additional support came from UNICEF, the European Union, BP corporation, the South African Broadcast Corporation and the cell phone company MTN.

Prix Jeunesse International, Brazil's TV Cultura, the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation and small and large broadcasters throughout the world.

Among the events in 2000: In the Ukraine, Odessa-Plus TV aired 46 special children's programmes over two weeks. In El Salvador, 200 children volunteered as broadcasters at more than 100 radio stations. And in Botswana, 11 child journalists interviewed the President at his home for a TV special.

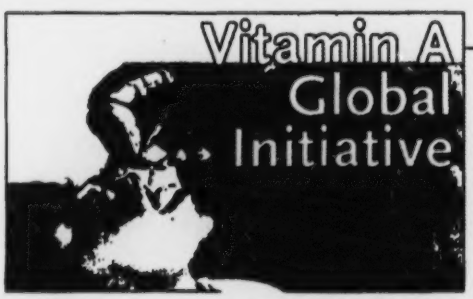
VOICES OF YOUTH

Children from around the world logged on to UNICEF's interactive website, Voices of Youth (VOY) <www.unicef.org/voy>, to learn about their rights, share ideas and even chat with UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy about issues of the day. In 2000, children helped produce a new quiz about polio eradication. And young people from nearly 80 countries helped prepare for the UN Special Session on Children in September 2001 by taking part in 12 VOY focus groups with other children and youths, policy makers and experts. The many partners in this information exchange, for which children provided programme content, included WHO, UNAIDS and dozens of NGOs.

MAXIMO! A TOUCAN THAT TEACHES

IN ECUADOR, health and education campaigns are helped along by a colourful toucan named Maximo, who squawks advice to children and their parents. The brainchild of UNICEF, Walt Disney Studios and Cinearte, this much-loved animated character appears in videos, TV spots, radio shows, posters and leaflets. He was first introduced to Ecuador in 1994 to help promote a measles campaign and has since entertained children while cajoling them to become immunized, enrol in school or eat nutritious foods.

In 2000, Maximo was once again called upon to enliven a health campaign, appearing in a TV spot to promote breastfeeding that reached an estimated 5 million viewers. Using messages developed by the Ministry of Health, the Breastfeeding League and UNICEF, the spot was created by Cinearte, paid for by UNICEF and distributed with the help of the National TV Chain Association.



Vitamin A is key to helping children avoid infections, illness and death, yet more than 100 million children in the world are deficient in this vitamin. To help publicize the problem and its solutions, UNICEF in 2000 produced three 30-second public service announcements, which were ordered by 75 leading international cable and satellite broadcasters, including CNN, and aired several times a day for many months.

PARTNERSHIPS

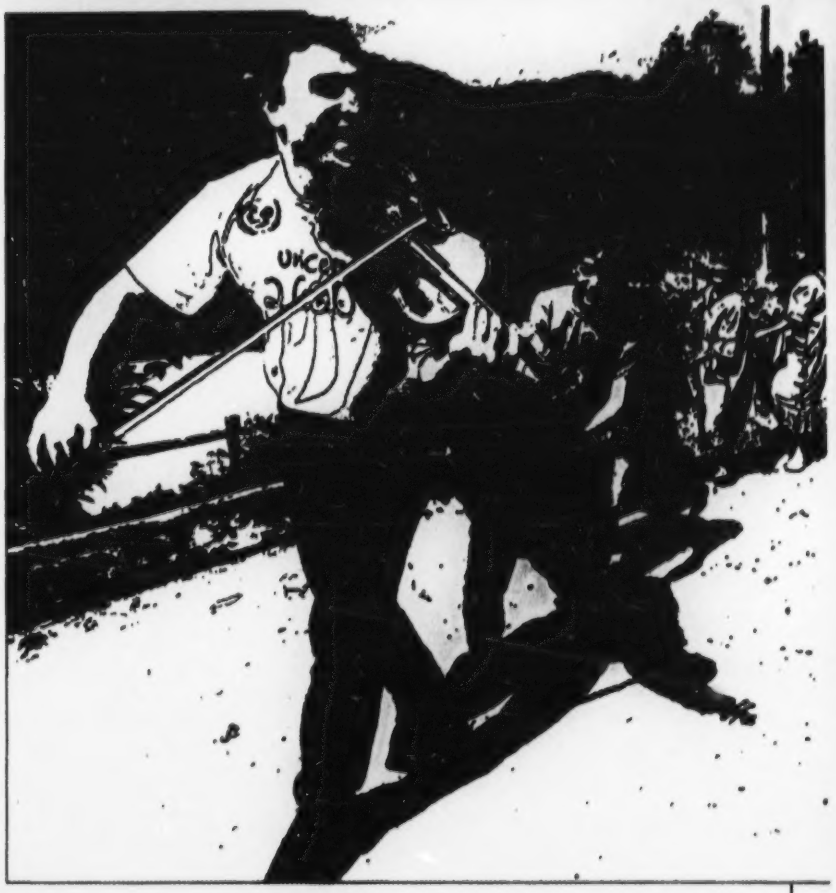
THE PRIVATE SECTOR, which includes individuals, foundations, businesses and organizations, is an important partner, raising funds, increasing awareness about crucial issues such as AIDS and child labour and securing concrete improvements in children's lives. Income from the private sector accounts for one third of UNICEF's resources and is raised largely through the work of National Committees for UNICEF (*see inside back cover for contact information*), our affiliates in 37 countries.

CORPORATIONS FOR UNICEF

UNICEF enjoys a strong relationship with the corporate community, which has often provided not just financial resources but also technical assistance and communications support. Many corporations have the capacity and willingness to mobilize their employees and the public around specific issues. Each year, in cooperation with our National Committees for UNICEF, we strengthen our ties with corporations and businesses throughout the world, which provide major support for our work through fund-raising campaigns, in-kind donations, product licensing agreements and other arrangements.

- **Procter & Gamble** has raised around $1.2 million for UNICEF through a cause-related marketing programme in Greece, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States involving their Fairy Liquid/Dawn Antibacterial Dishwashing Liquid.
- **Pier 1 Imports** is the single largest seller of UNICEF greeting cards in the world. The company raised nearly $1.5 million in the United States in 2000, bringing its greeting card sales to over $14 million since it became partners with the US Fund for UNICEF in 1985.
- **Winterthur** (Switzerland) raised $606,000 for UNICEF when 28,000 employees worldwide donated one hour of their work pay in April 2000 to benefit UNICEF projects in Venezuela.
- **MasterCard International** raised $480,000 for UNICEF, primarily through cause-related marketing programmes in Brazil, Mexico and the United States (CVS drugstores). Consumers were invited to use their MasterCards during a specified time so that a percentage of their purchases could benefit UNICEF-supported programmes.
- **MobiNil** – the Egyptian Company for Mobile Services – conducted a three-day promotional sale of mobile phones, giving a percentage of the proceeds to UNICEF. This is UNICEF's first corporate fund-raising partnership in Egypt. The $140,000 expected to be raised will support UNICEF programmes in the West Bank and Gaza.
- **Ta-Ta**, Uruguay's largest supermarket chain, completed its second year of a fund-raising campaign in which customers are asked to donate a peso (about eight US cents) to UNICEF at the checkout counter. Thanks to the enthusiasm of Ta-Ta staff, in 2000 the campaign raised $260,000.

In 2000, corporate supporters also included Becton Dickinson (United States); The Body Shop (Asia and Pacific region); Manchester United and Kodak (United Kingdom); Interroute (United Kingdom and Italy); Eismann International (Germany); Ramlösa Hälsobrunn and KappAhl (Sweden); Coniglio, Visa Parera Plaza and Comida Sana (Argentina); Banco Itaú S.A., Grupo Pão de Açúcar and Sanofi-Synthélabo (Brazil); Personna International de México S.A. de C.V., Promotora Xcaret, Grupo Asesor del Caribe S.A. de C.V. and Laboratorios Schering Plough S.A. de C.V. (Mexico); Diners Club® (Ecuador); Lever Chile S.A. (Chile); and Kimberly-Clark Philippines Inc. and the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (Philippines).



Violinist Maxim Vengerov, UNICEF Envoy for Music, entertains children while visiting HIV/AIDS projects in Thailand in November 2000.

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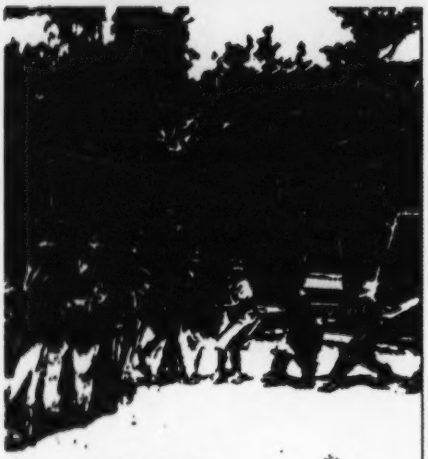


PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS CONTRIBUTE ONE THIRD OF UNICEF'S RESOURCES.

THE ONEWORLD™ ALLIANCE FOR UNICEF

For over a decade, passengers on several international airlines have learned about UNICEF and contributed funds to the organization's work as the result of UNICEF's strong partnerships with major airlines, including members of the oneworld™ global airline alliance. In 1999, this alliance formed the 'oneworld™ Alliance for UNICEF', pledging to raise $25 million over the following five years through various activities. One of these activities, Change for Good®, is a long-running fund-raising programme that collects unused foreign currency from passengers aboard international flights. Since 1991, Change for Good® collections have raised $31 million for UNICEF.

During the first year of the oneworld™ Alliance for UNICEF, six members – Aer Lingus, American Airlines, British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Finnair and Qantas – raised over $6 million for UNICEF, with British Airways contributing more than half that amount. These airlines have supported UNICEF in other ways as well, for example by showing videos that profile UNICEF's work in the field, by highlighting UNICEF in their in-flight magazines and, occasionally, by assisting with the shipping of emergency supplies. Other airlines participating in the Change for Good® programme are Air Mauritius, Alitalia, All Nippon Airways, Asiana Airlines, Crossair, Japan Airlines and TWA.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HELPS ERADICATE POLIO

The world is on track to be certified polio-free by 2005, thanks to the combined efforts of a strong public/private sector partnership, spearheaded by UNICEF, WHO, Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and national governments. These and other members of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative have greatly increased children's access to polio immunization, especially through National Immunization Days, which have vaccinated around 1 billion children in the last two years alone. Since 1985, Rotary's Polio Plus programme has contributed over $400 million to National Immunization Days and other efforts to protect children against polio in 122 countries, with over $140 million contributed directly to UNICEF. These funds provide much-needed polio vaccine, operational support, medical personnel, laboratory equipment and educational materials for health workers and parents. By the year 2005, Rotary's financial commitment will reach half a billion dollars.

In addition to raising funds, Rotary has mobilized its strong network of volunteers in 163 countries to donate their time and talents to help immunize children throughout the world. Rotarians prepare and distribute posters, fliers and other information about immunization to communities, including those cut off from the mainstream by conflict, geography or poverty. Rotarians also recruit fellow volunteers, assist with transporting and administering vaccines and provide other logistical support.

Rotary has worked alongside UNICEF and other partners in securing funding for polio eradication from governments, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

Kiwanis International is a major partner of UNICEF in protecting children against the serious health consequences of iodine deficiency. As a result of global efforts, more than 70 per cent of the world's households are now using iodized salt, which protected 90 million newborns in 2000 alone from the significant losses in learning ability as well as mental and physical retardation that result from iodine deficiency. In 2000, Kiwanis International, through its Worldwide Service Project, contributed $10.4 million to UNICEF-supported projects to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders. This brought the Kiwanis seven-year total to $38 million.

These children from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) live or work on the streets. But today, they are on their way to swim and play ball at the beach, thanks to São Martinho, an NGO that provides such children with food, housing, education and recreation activities. UNICEF has supported São Martinho for many years, first with funds from the annual *Child Hope* telethon, and more recently with funds from British Airways through the Change for Good® partnership with UNICEF and the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF.

Robert Scott, a senior executive with Starwood in Europe who championed the idea for Check Out for Children™, visits a UNICEF-supported project that assists children who live or work on the streets in the United Republic of Tanzania.

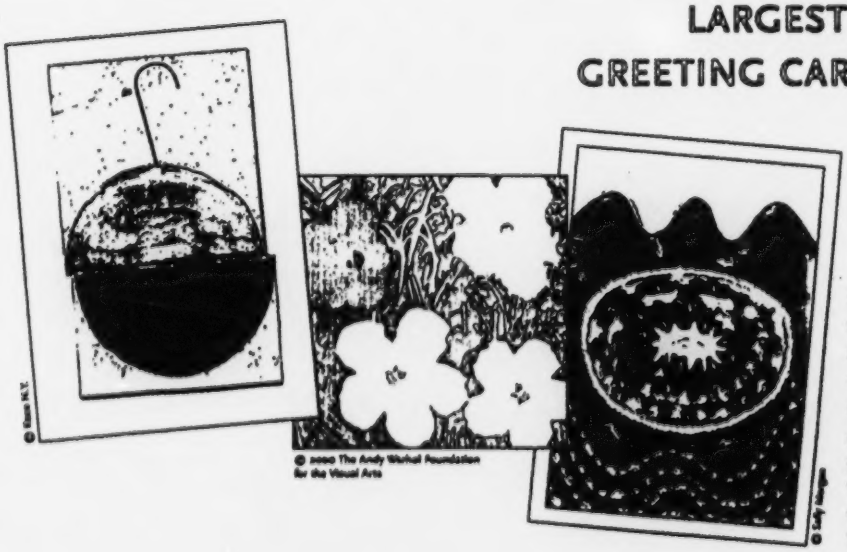
CHECK OUT FOR CHILDREN™

Check Out for Children™, a signature fund-raising programme familiar to hotel guests around the world, is an alliance of UNICEF and Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. that invites each hotel guest to donate to UNICEF $1, or the equivalent in local currency. In November 2000, Check Out for Children™ celebrated its fifth anniversary along with another milestone: $5 million in donations for UNICEF raised by Starwood guests worldwide. In celebration of this milestone, Starwood staff launched 'Give Me Five', a fund-raising initiative built around the number five, in the division responsible for Europe, Africa, India and the Middle East. Through their creativity and commitment to the cause of children, Starwood staff generated additional funds as well as good publicity for both UNICEF and Starwood. Plans to extend 'Give Me Five' to other Starwood regions are under way. First launched in Europe in 1995, Check Out for Children™ today operates outside of North America in more than 200 Sheraton and Westin hotels worldwide.

FOOTBALL SUPPORTS A CAUSE

One of the most popular sports in the world, football – known in some countries as soccer – has become the backdrop for a fund-raising and advocacy campaign to benefit the world's children. In 1999, UNICEF entered into a partnership with the international football association known as FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) to promote implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A year later, the two organizations announced plans to develop a wide range of products combining images of football with child rights – including notebooks, binders, backpacks and T-shirts. The collection, some of it carrying the UNICEF and FIFA logos, will be sold through 21 UNICEF National Committees and country offices. The goal is to raise $2 million for UNICEF-supported programmes while increasing public awareness about children's rights to education, health care, play and recreation, to name a few. The new product line was officially announced by FIFA President Sepp Blatter and Brazilian football star Rivaldo at a press conference in Belgium.

PIER 1 IMPORTS IS THE SINGLE LARGEST SELLER OF UNICEF GREETING CARDS IN THE WORLD.



Many people first come to know UNICEF's work through its greeting cards and products, sold in thousands of outlets throughout the world. The first greeting card was made in 1949 from a watercolour drawing given to UNICEF by a Czechoslovakian girl in thanks for UNICEF's help to her village after World War II. Since then, sales of cards and gifts have totalled more than $1 billion. In 2000, these items brought in $117.3 million for UNICEF-supported projects.

CELEBRITIES FOR UNICEF

UNICEF/00-004/MacLeod

Lord Richard Attenborough, Goodwill Ambassador, tries a water handpump donated by UNICEF to Mozambique, a country suffering from its worst floods in half a century. His visit in April 2000 helped raise funds for disaster relief there.

Susan Sarandon, UNICEF Special Representative, with AIDS-affected children in Mumbai (India). After visiting AIDS-prevention and water supply projects in the United Republic of Tanzania in May, Ms. Sarandon co-sponsored a 'Dig a Well for UNICEF' fund-raising campaign, which contributed $113,000 to the building of wells in that country.

SINCE 1954, when comedian Danny Kaye became UNICEF's 'Ambassador at Large', celebrities have volunteered their time and efforts to raise money, publicize issues, visit field projects and urge leaders to promote children's rights.

In October, for example, Roger Moore, Goodwill Ambassador since 1991, visited UNICEF-supported projects in Ghana, attending a national immunization campaign with Ghana's former First Lady, Mrs. Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings. And in May, he was a guest speaker at the eighth World Salt Symposium in The Hague, publicizing the UNICEF-supported global campaign to iodize salt.

Nana Mouskouri, Special Representative for the Performing Arts, participated in Child Forum II in Estonia, which addressed the problems faced by children and young people in the Baltic and the Nordic countries. She also spotlighted UNICEF's work during her many concert appearances and media interviews.

Goodwill Ambassador Harry Belafonte participated in a major conference on children's issues – the fifth Ministerial Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas – held in October in Jamaica. While there, he led Jamaican artists in signing the 'I Have a Dream' manifesto produced by 17 Ibero-American artists to encourage government leaders to make children's issues a priority.

George Weah, Liberian football star and UNICEF Special Representative for Sports, made two trips to Liberia. He visited projects supporting polio eradication and assisting former child soldiers and other children affected by the country's civil war, which ended in 1997. In addition, Mr. Weah lent strong support to AIDS prevention.

In August, Goodwill Ambassador Tetsuko Kuroyanagi also made a field visit to Liberia. Through her yearly field missions and funding appeals, Ms. Kuroyanagi has raised more than $25 million for UNICEF. In recognition of her outstanding work for children, she received the first-ever UNICEF Leadership for Children Award at UNICEF's New York headquarters in October.

In addition to international celebrities, hundreds of national and regional celebrity advocates are affiliated with UNICEF National Committees and regional and country offices.

UN/DPI Edinder Debebe © United Nations

Mia Farrow and United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan look on as Thaddeus Farrow, Ms. Farrow's son, starts the clock that will count down to the very minute polio is eradicated worldwide. The clock was set up at the United Nations in New York in September 2000. Ms. Farrow, appointed a UNICEF Special Representative during the year, strongly supports the eradication of polio, a disease that struck both her and Thaddeus as children.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITY SPOKESPERSONS

LORD RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH, *Goodwill Ambassador*
HARRY BELAFONTE, *Goodwill Ambassador*
JUDY COLLINS, *Special Representative for the Performing Arts*
MIA FARROW, *Special Representative*
JULIO IGLESIAS, *Special Representative for the Performing Arts*
JOHANN OLAV KOSS, *Special Representative for Sports*
TETSUKO KUROYANAGI, *Goodwill Ambassador*
LEON LAI, *Special Representative to Youth*
ROGER MOORE, *Goodwill Ambassador*
NANA MOUSKOURI, *Special Representative for the Performing Arts*
YOUSSOU N'DOUR, *Special Representative for the Performing Arts*
VANESSA REDGRAVE, *Special Representative for the Performing Arts*
SUSAN SARANDON, *Special Representative*
SEBASTIÃO SALGADO, *Special Representative* (appointed in 2001)
VENDELA THOMMESSEN, *International Spokesperson*
LIV ULLMANN, *Goodwill Ambassador*
SIR PETER USTINOV, *Goodwill Ambassador*
MAXIM VENGEROV, *Envoy for Music*
GEORGE WEAH, *Special Representative for Sports*

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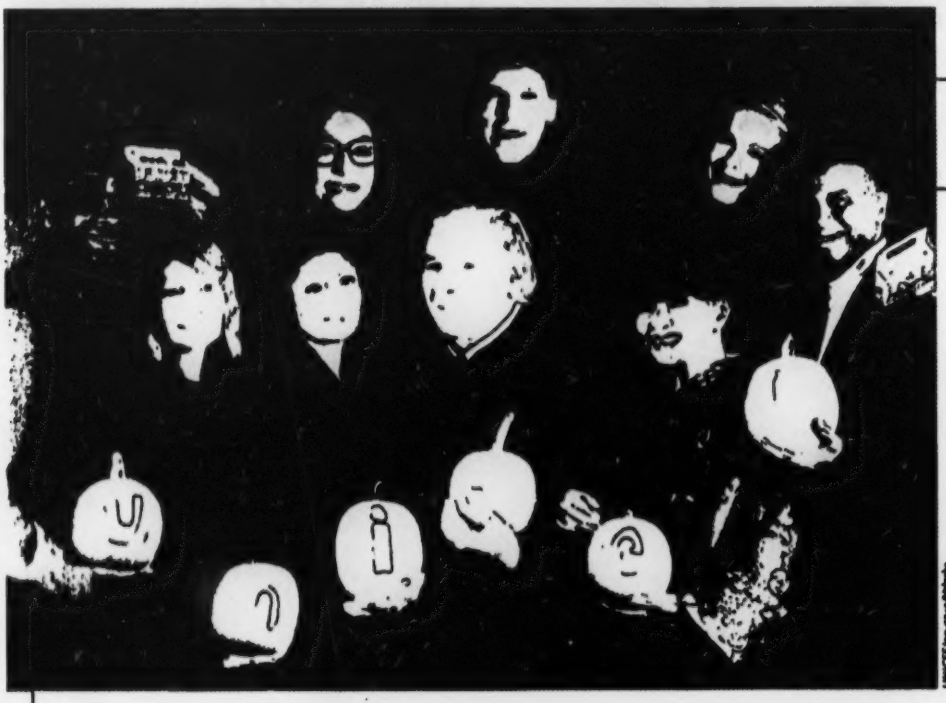
NATIONAL C



Celebrating the 50th anniversary of 'Trick or Treat for UNICEF' are nine UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Representatives and Spokespersons. These celebrities, along with dozens of others who support the work of the United Nations, had gathered in New York on 23 October to attend the first-ever meeting of celebrity supporters, which was convened by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan to draw attention to the valuable role they play. (*Front row, from left to right:*) Youssou N'Dour, Mia Farrow, Susan Sarandon, Sir Peter Ustinov, Tetsuko Kuroyanagi and Harry Belafonte; (*standing, second row:*) Nana Mouskouri, Johann Olav Koss and Vendela Thommessen.

UNICEF's high public profile is largely due to the activities of 37 National Committees for UNICEF, non-governmental organizations that play a unique and vital role for UNICEF through their work in industrialized countries. They advocate for children's rights, mobilize funds for UNICEF-supported programmes, sell UNICEF greeting cards and products, create key partnerships with private sector and other organizations, carry out development education activities and provide other invaluable support.

FUND-RAISING

In 2000, National Committees contributed about a third of UNICEF's total income, raising some $330 million for UNICEF country programmes of cooperation, including emergencies. This work is supported by a strong network of volunteers, including the millions of Canadian children who have built the national tradition of 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF'. Through efforts of the Canadian National Committee, Canada has declared 31 October 'National UNICEF Day', in recognition of UNICEF's enormous contribution to the well-being of children.

The same trick-or-treat tradition exists across the border, where the US Fund for UNICEF (formerly the US Committee for UNICEF) celebrated the 50th year of its 'Trick-or-Treat for UNICEF' programme. Since 1950, when $17 was collected for UNICEF in decorated milk cartons, US children have gone door-to-door holding the trademark orange collection cartons of the US Fund. To date, they have collected more than $105 million.

The Irish Committee supported drought relief in the Horn of Africa and safe motherhood programmes in India through fund-raising events.

Many National Committees also form strong links with the private sector. The Swiss Committee, for example, strengthened its cooperation with major corporations and helped mobilize the support of companies' staff members for initiatives helping children. In one company, staff members' contributions helped reconstruct a school in Venezuela.

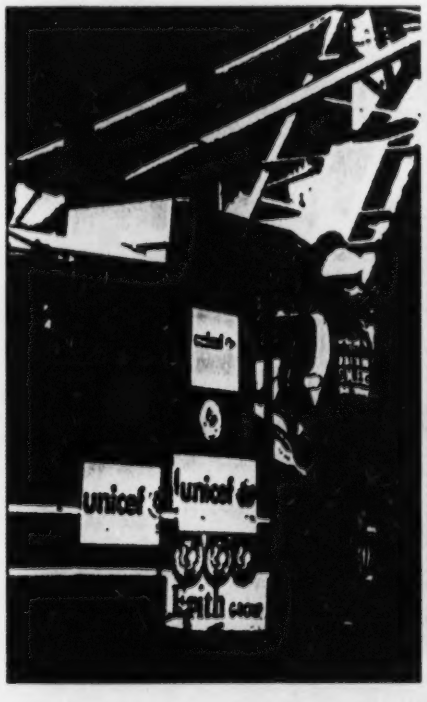
As a result of these and similar efforts, the National Committees increased the total amount of funds raised for UNICEF in 2000, with the German and the Japanese Committees each topping $70 million for the first time.

CHANGING THE WORLD WITH CHILDREN

Mobilizing public opinion about children's rights is key to the Global Movement for Children.

With help from the Belgian Committee, more than 3,000 children marched through the streets of Brussels in support of child rights in their country.

The Czech Committee organized a campaign to help war-affected children in Sierra Leone, including a pho-



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to exhibition on children in armed conflict. Child protection was also a major issue for the French Committee, which helped win a major victory against international sex tourism involving children. In addition to advocating for better protection of at-risk children, the Committee successfully acted as civil plaintiff in a highly publicized court case against a French national who was sentenced to jail for the sexual exploitation of a minor in an Asian country.

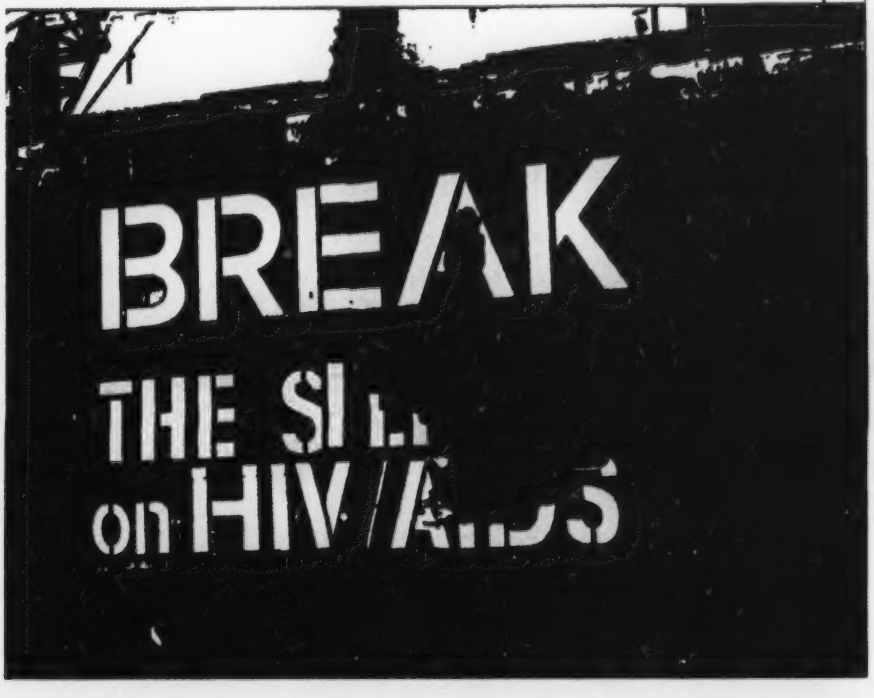
The Netherlands Committee launched a major campaign to assist children in Eastern Europe deprived of parental care, including children orphaned, in conflict with the law or living and/or working on the streets. The campaign, which increased public awareness about these children and raised funds for programmes to help them, included large-scale direct mailings, broadcast and newspaper advertisements, a prime-time television fund-raising show and publicity provided free to UNICEF.

EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

If tradition helps fund-raising and advocacy, so does new technology: The Spanish Committee launched two children's projects on the Internet: 'Getting involved with UNICEF', a new site helping young people learn about development, and 'Capitannet', a European Commission project promoting safe use of the Internet.

In Slovenia, the Committee started its six-month 'What do you think?' project encouraging Slovenian children to express their opinions about children's rights on special forms distributed in primary schools and in the press.

Singer Robbie Williams made headlines on World AIDS Day, 1 December 2000, when he drove an industrial digger into a wall painted with the words 'Break the silence on HIV/AIDS' at an unused factory in London. Robbie Williams is a Special Representative of the United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF, which sponsored this event as part of its initiative to increase public support and raise funds for children affected by the global AIDS crisis. The Committee's 'Growing Up Alone' campaign, assisting children orphaned by AIDS, has raised more than $3 million since it was launched in 2000.



Courtesy of Nordbayerischer Kurier/Manfred Pinkau

CHILDREN IN BAYREUTH, GERMANY, protest against worldwide gun violence by 'trampling' on their toy guns at a demonstration organized by the German Committee for UNICEF and a local newspaper, *Nordbayerischer Kurier*. This demonstration of more than 3,000 young students was part of a national campaign, sponsored by the Committee, to stop the proliferation and uncontrolled use of firearms and other portable weapons around the world. In the past decade these tools of destruction have killed more than 3 million people, mostly children and women. Many assault rifles and other weapons are so light and easy to use that they can be operated by children, and this is one reason why 300,000 children worldwide are exploited as soldiers in armed conflicts.

The German campaign, launched in September 2000 by UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Sir Peter Ustinov and German National Ambassador Sabine Christiansen, advocates stricter regulation of the production and sale of arms and for their destruction in different countries. It also assists programmes helping child soldiers return to civilian life.

In support of these aims, the campaign had gathered more than 100,000 signatures by the end of 2000, half of them obtained by the German Committee's strong network of 8,000 volunteers. These and additional signatures were presented to the German Government in time for the UN conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, in July 2001.

RESOURCES

INCOME

UNICEF derives its income entirely from voluntary contributions. These come from two main sources: governments and intergovernmental organizations; and non-governmental/ private sector groups and individuals.

Total income for 2000 was $1,139* million. This compares with total income of $1,118 million in 1999. Contributions from governments/intergovernmental organizations accounted for 64 per cent of total income ($725 million). An additional $366 million (32 per cent) came from non-governmental/private sector sources, while $48 million (4 per cent) was derived from other sources. (*See charts, 'Contributions to UNICEF by source', page 23, and 'Total UNICEF income by source of funding, 2000', pages 29-32.*)

'Regular resources': UNICEF's bedrock

Regular resources are the foundation of UNICEF's work. These unrestricted funds are used for the organization's participation in Country Programmes of Cooperation approved by the Executive Board as well as for programme support and management and administration of the organization. Regular resources make it possible for UNICEF to maintain a strong global presence and ensure long-term planning. They underlie UNICEF's sizeable strengths in staff and expertise. While giving UNICEF staying power and continuity, regular resources also help the organization respond quickly to meet new challenges in a rapidly changing world.

In 2000, $563 million (49 per cent of income) was contributed to regular resources, a sum that includes contributions from 133 governments; net income from the sale of greeting cards and products; funds contributed by the public (mainly through National Committees for UNICEF); and other income. (*See chart, 'Top 20 donors to UNICEF regular resources, 2000', page 28.*)

Regular resources support programme budgets, which in each country are allocated according to three criteria: under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births); income level (GNP per capita); and the size of the child population. (*See chart, page 26, showing the distribution of regular resources by country.*)

'Other resources'

The second category of UNICEF resources, known as other resources, are restricted funds earmarked for special purposes. These include expanding the reach of Country Programmes of Cooperation and ensuring UNICEF's capacity to deliver critical assistance to children and women, including during humanitarian crises.

Contributions to other resources from governments, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector in 2000 totalled $576 million (51 per cent of income). Of these funds, $377 million (33 per cent of income) supported projects approved by the Executive Board as extensions of programmes funded by regular resources; and 199 million (17 per cent of income) supported relief and rehabilitation programmes in emergency situations.

It is crucial for UNICEF to maintain a better balance between regular resources and earmarked contributions in order to safeguard its core activities and fulfil its mission. In 2000, though UNICEF's overall income exceeded that of previous years, for the first time ever regular resources represented less than half of that income. (*See chart 'UNICEF income 1998-2000', page 23.*) This decline in regular resources is a cause of deep concern in the organization.

Government contributions

Governments and intergovernmental

*All dollars referred to are US dollars.

organizations contributed $725 million – nearly two thirds – of UNICEF's income of $1,139 million in 2000. Twelve governments of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Development Assistance Committee) increased their regular resources contributions to UNICEF over 1999, while one government decreased its contribution to regular resources and 12 governments maintained their contributions at the same level.

Among intergovernmental agencies, the highest contribution to overall resources – about $10 million – came from the European Community Humanitarian Office.

The United States remained the largest government donor to UNICEF, providing a total of $248 million. It is the largest donor to regular resources, and its contribution increased from $105 million in 1999 to $110 million in 2000. Its contribution to other resources increased by 39 per cent, to $138 million from $99 million in 1999.

The United Kingdom moved from being the sixth largest government donor in 1999 to the second largest government donor, with a total of $84 million, about $27 million of which went to regular resources.

Japan remained the third largest government donor, contributing a total of $72 million, with $26 million going to regular resources.

Sweden became the fourth largest government donor, with a total contribution of $56 million, $31 million of which was to regular resources. In terms of regular resources, Sweden remained the third largest donor.

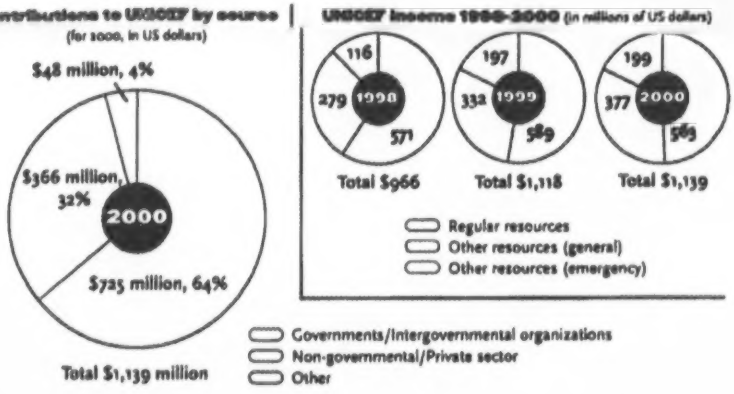
Norway became the fifth largest government donor, providing a total of $54 million, while maintaining its position as the second largest donor to regular resources ($33 million) and also the largest per capita donor to UNICEF, contributing around $12.30 per person.

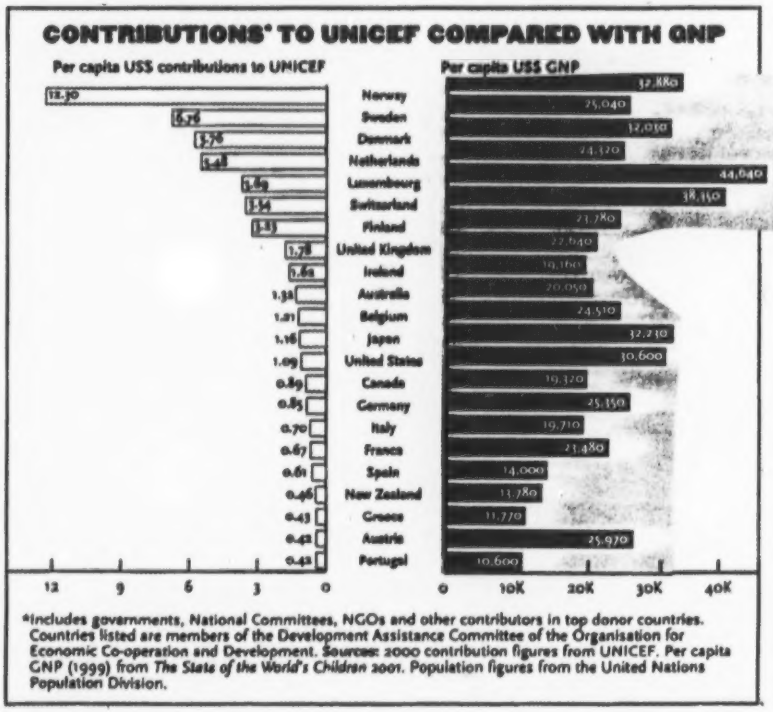
The Netherlands, with a total contribution of $51 million, $23 million to regular resources, became the sixth largest government donor.

From eighth in 1999, Denmark moved up one place in 2000 to become the seventh largest government donor. Of the $29 million it contributed to UNICEF, $23 million went to regular resources.

Australia also moved up one place from its position in 1999 to become the eighth largest government donor. Out of its $20 million contribution, $3 million went to regular resources.

Canada and Italy, with contributions of about $20 and $17 million respectively, became the ninth and tenth largest government donors.





*Includes governments, National Committees, NGOs and other contributors in top donor countries. Countries listed are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Sources: 2000 contribution figures from UNICEF. Per capita GNP (1999) from *The State of the World's Children 2001*. Population figures from the United Nations Population Division.

EXPENDITURES

The Executive Director authorizes expenditures to meet recommendations approved by the Executive Board for programme assistance.

In 2000, UNICEF's total expenditures, including write-offs, amounted to $1,111 million (compared with $1,064 million in 1999). Of these expenditures, $1,021 million (92 per cent) was for Country Programmes of Cooperation, $84 million (7 per cent) was for management and administration of the organization, and about $6

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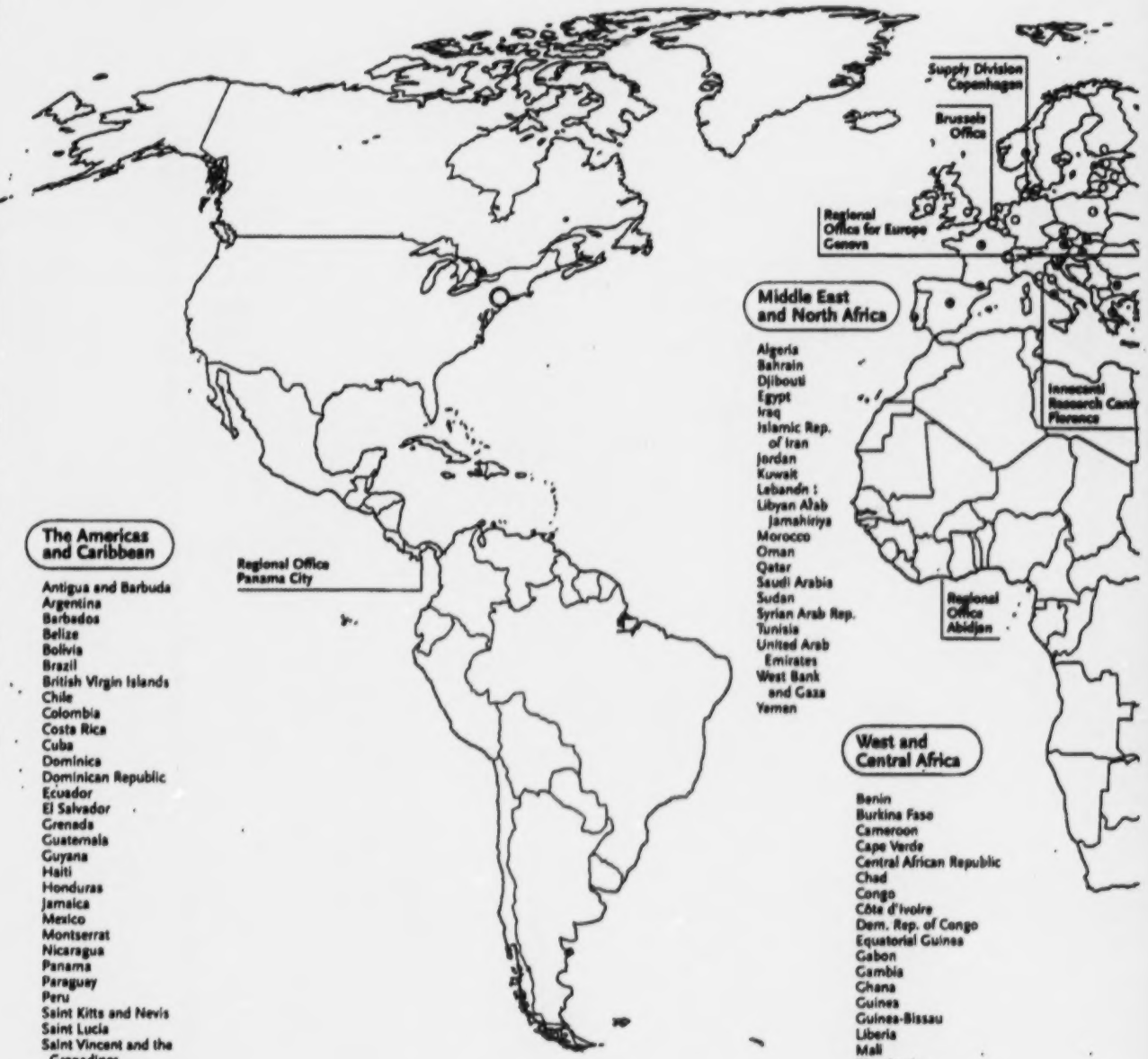
UNICEF'S GLOBAL REACH



The Americas and Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria
Bahrain
Djibouti
Egypt
Iraq
Islamic Rep. of Iran
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Rep.
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
West Bank and Gaza
Yemen

West and Central Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Dem. Rep. of Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

○ **UNICEF Offices, including New York headquarters**
● **National Committees for UNICEF** *(For a complete list, see inside back cover.)*
◐ **UNICEF Offices and National Committees for UNICEF**

Note: This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Photo credits (from left to right): UNICEF/95-0658/Toutounji; UNICEF/91-0431/Toutounji; UNICEF/00-0682/Chalasani; UNICEF/96-1458/Pirozzi; UNICEF/92-0092/Charton; UNICEF/99-1084/Lemoyne; UNICEF/00-0826/Bronstein.

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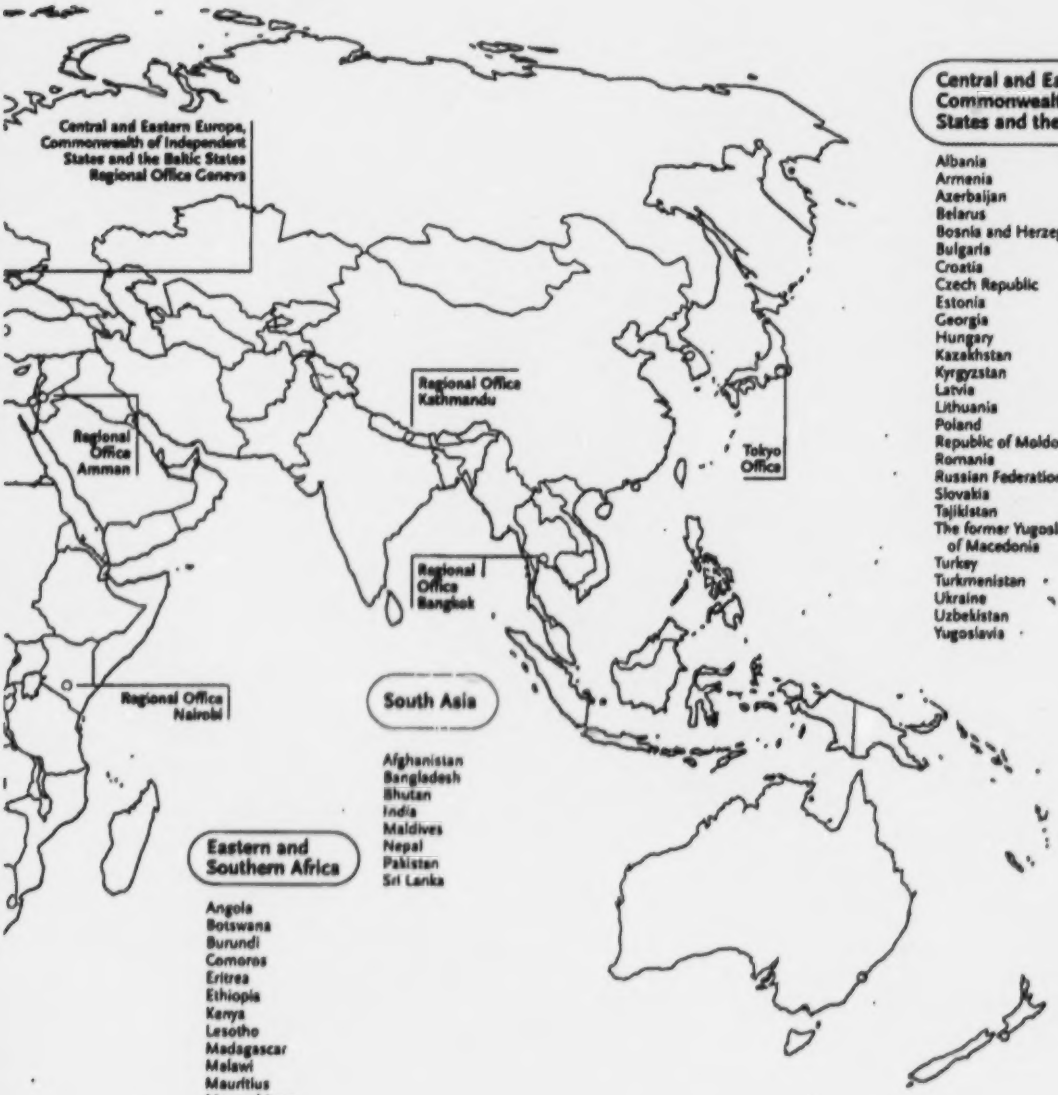
In 2000, UNICEF worked in 162 countries, areas and territories through 8 regional offices, 126 country offices and 37 National Committees for UNICEF.


Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States Regional Office Geneva
Regional Office Kathmandu
Regional Office Amman
Tokyo Office
Regional Office Bangkok
Regional Office Nairobi

Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Yugoslavia

South Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

East Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia
China
Cook Islands
East Timor
Fiji
Indonesia
Kiribati
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Malaysia
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Niue
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Eastern and Southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Burundi
Comoros
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
South Africa
Swaziland
Uganda
United Rep. of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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PROGRAMMES FUNDED FROM REGULAR RESOURCES

The following country programmes are approved for multi-year periods.

UNICEF cooperated with 162 countries, areas and territories in 2000: 46 in sub-Saharan Africa (ESARO and WCARO); 35 in Latin America and the Caribbean (TACRO); 34 in Asia (EAPRO and ROSA); 20 in the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO); and 27 in Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and Baltic States.

Financed from funds for regional activities: in ESARO – Seychelles; in MENARO – Libya. Financed from other resources only: Croatia and Yugoslavia.

Afghanistan		**Cuba**		**Kenya**		**Philippines**	
2000–2002:	$26,461,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1999–2003:	$16,785,000	1999–2003:	$12,499,000
Albania		**Dem. People's Rep. of Korea**		**Kyrgyzstan**		**Rep. of Moldova**	
2001–2005:	$3,445,000	2001–2003:	$2,761,000	2000–2004:	$4,038,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000
Algeria		**Democratic Rep. of Congo**		**Lao People's Dem. Rep.**		**Romania**	
2001:	$1,085,000	2000–2002:	$46,030,000	1998–2002:	$5,265,000	2000–2004:	$3,625,000
Angola		**Djibouti**		**Lebanon**[2]		**Rwanda**	
1999–2003:	$18,729,000	1999–2003:	$3,304,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	2001–2006:	$14,147,000
Argentina		**Dominican Republic**		**Lesotho**		**Sao Tome and Principe**	
1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000
Armenia		**East Timor**		**Liberia**		**Senegal**	
2000–2004:	$3,430,000	2001–2003:	$1,500,000	2001–2002:	$2,699,000	1997–2001:	$5,080,000
Azerbaijan		**E. Caribbean Islands**[3]		**Madagascar**		**Sierra Leone**	
2000–2004:	$4,519,000	1998–2002:	$6,000,000	2001–2003:	$14,344,000	2000–2001:	$4,837,000
Bangladesh		**Ecuador**		**Malawi**		**Somalia**	
2001–2005:	$62,613,000	1999–2003:	$3,799,000	1997–2001:	$14,750,000	2001–2003:	$13,793,000
Belize		**Egypt**[*]		**Malaysia**[*]		**South Africa**	
1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1995–2001:	$30,000,000	1997–2001:	$3,000,000	1997–2001:	$5,200,000
Benin		**El Salvador**		**Maldives**		**Sri Lanka**	
1999–2003:	$5,913,000	1997–2001: *	$5,000,000	1999–2002:	$2,552,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000
Bhutan		**Equatorial Guinea**		**Mali**		**Sudan**	
1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1999–2003:	$3,378,000	1998–2002:	$16,605,000	1997–2001:	$19,650,000
Bolivia		**Eritrea**		**Mauritania**[*]		**Swaziland**	
1998–2002:	$4,480,000	2001:	$1,296,000	1999–2003:	$5,474,753	2001–2005:	$3,295,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina		**Ethiopia**		**Mauritius**		**Syria**[1]	
1999–2001:	$2,335,000	2000–2001:	$30,790,000	2001–2003:	$1,500,000	2001:	$926,000
Botswana		**Gabon**		**Mexico**		**Tajikistan**	
2000–2002:	$2,073,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1996–2001:	$6,280,000	2000–2004:	$6,080,000
Brazil		**Gambia**		**Mongolia**		**Tanzania**	
2001:	$755,000	1999–2003:	$3,594,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1997–2001:	$31,720,000
Burkina Faso		**Georgia**		**Morocco**		**Thailand**	
2001–2005:	$19,140,000	2001–2005:	$3,380,000	1997–2001:	$7,360,000	1999–2003:	$3,965,000
Burundi		**Ghana**		**Mozambique**		**The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia**	
2001:	$2,332,000	2001–2005:	$17,165,000	1999–2001:	$18,238,000	1999–2001:	$1,853,000
Cambodia		**Guatemala**		**Myanmar**		**Togo**	
2001–2005:	$15,583,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	2001–2005:	$33,010,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000
Cameroon		**Guinea**		**Namibia**		**Tunisia**	
1998–2002:	$6,500,000	1997–2001:	$7,400,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000
Cape Verde		**Guinea-Bissau**		**Nepal**		**Turkey**	
2000–2004:	$3,115,000	1998–2002:	$4,500,000	1997–2001:	$18,400,000	2001–2005:	$4,500,000
CEE, CIS and Baltic States[1]		**Guyana**		**Nicaragua**		**Turkmenistan**	
2000–2001:	$7,000,000	2001–2005:	$3,275,000	1997–2001:	$5,000,000	2000–2004:	$4,288,000
Central African Rep.		**Haiti**		**Niger**		**Uganda**	
1997–2001:	$5,000,000	2000–2001:	$3,902,000	2000–2004:	$31,672,000	2001–2005:	$26,088,000
Chad		**Honduras**		**Nigeria**		**Uruguay**	
2001–2005:	$12,204,000	2001:	$876,000	1997–2001:	$67,000,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000
Chile		**India**		**Oman**		**Uzbekistan**	
1997–2001:	$5,000,000	1999–2002:	$130,042,000	2001–2003:	$1,500,000	2000–2004:	$8,070,000
China		**Indonesia**		**Pacific Islands**[4]		**Venezuela**	
2001–2005:	$60,349,000	2001–2005:	$25,442,000	1997–2001:	$7,000,000	1998–2002:	$4,250,000
Colombia		**Iran**		**Pakistan**		**Viet Nam**	
2000–2001:	$1,666,000	2000–2004:	$3,902,000	1999–2003:	$56,943,000	2001–2005:	$20,324,000
Comoros		**Iraq**		**Panama**		**Yemen**	
1997–2001:	$3,750,000	2001:	$2,453,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1999–2001:	$7,861,000
Congo		**Jamaica**		**Papua New Guinea**		**Zambia**	
2001–2002:	$1,878,000	1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1998–2002:	$4,250,000	1997–2001:	$10,250,000
Costa Rica		**Jordan**[3]		**Paraguay**		**Zimbabwe**	
1997–2001:	$3,750,000	1998–2002:	$4,250,000	2000–2001:	$1,417,000	2000–2004:	$8,391,000
Côte d'Ivoire		**Kazakhstan**		**Peru**			
1997–2001:	$10,250,000	2000–2004:	$4,500,000	2001–2005:	$4,418,000		

* Includes additional regular resources allocated since the funds were first approved by the Executive Board.

[1] Covers Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine.

[2] Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[3] UNICEF is providing assistance for Palestinian children and women for 2001–2003 in the following areas: Jordan ($600,000); Lebanon ($1,050,000); Syria ($600,000); West Bank and Gaza ($2,550,000).

[4] Includes Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

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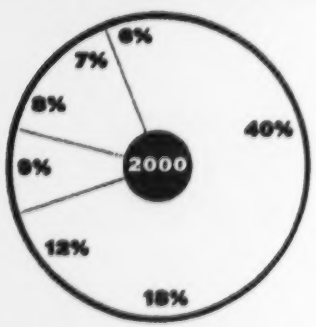
million (1 per cent) was for write-offs and other charges. (*See chart, page 27, for programme expenditure by sector.*)

BIENNIAL SUPPORT BUDGET 2000-2001

In September 1999, the UNICEF Executive Board approved the Biennial Support Budget for 2000-2001. This is a no-growth budget over the 1998-1999 biennium, achieved through efficiency measures and results of the Management Excellence Programme. In this budget, the organization has been able to maximize resources for programmes and enhance the strategic focus of headquarters operations, to better contribute to the achievement of the priorities outlined in the Medium Term Strategic Plan. In real terms, the Biennial Support Budget for 2000-2001 represents a reduction of 4 per cent over the 1998-1999 biennium.

The Support Budget comprises two categories: 1) programme support for country and regional offices and for a small part of headquarters operations that assists programme development and delivery; and 2) management and administration, covering those parts of headquarters that carry out functions of executive direction, organizational policy, external relations, management of information and financial and human resources administration. The budget for headquarters in 2000-2001 decreased by 9 per cent over the 1996-1997 period in real terms, following a continuing trend of decentralization and work process improvements. Management and administration amounted to 8.3 per cent of total expenditure for 2000-2001.

UNICEF expenditure on programmes by sector, 2000*



- Child health
- Education
- Hygiene, water and environmental sanitation
- Community development and gender programmes
- Child protection
- Child nutrition
- Assessment, analysis and monitoring

*Excludes programme support.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

Providing essential supplies

UNICEF has one of the largest supply networks of any international organization. Globally, UNICEF purchased $502 million worth of supplies in 2000, $288 million of which were procured through its Supply Division, located in Copenhagen, and $214 million by UNICEF field offices. Supplies included mainly vaccines and immunization equipment, essential drugs and medical, educational, nutritional and water and sanitation items. UNICEF buys vaccines for 75 per cent of children in developing countries, where it is the leading vaccine supplier. In 2000, UNICEF also procured supplies for donors such as the World Bank.

The organization dispatched 42 emergency airlifts during 2000 from its Copenhagen warehouse – 11 in June alone – delivering health kits, essential drugs, medical equipment, water tanks, water purification materials, education supplies and food. These supplies went to victims of several crises: the drought in the Horn of Africa, floods in Madagascar and Mozambique, ongoing upheaval in the Great Lakes region of Africa and emergencies in Chechnya (Russian Federation) and East Timor.

UNICEF's volume of local procurement is one of the highest in the United Nations system. The organization supports local suppliers not only to bolster their capacity but also to obtain the best value and save on freight and other costs. UNICEF operates two regional centres to

UNICEF at a glance: 2000

UNICEF carries out its work through its headquarters in New York, 8 regional offices and 126 field offices worldwide. UNICEF offices in Tokyo and Brussels support fund-raising. UNICEF also has a research centre in Florence and a supply operation based in Copenhagen. The 37 National Committees for UNICEF raise funds and spread awareness about the organization's mission and work. UNICEF is funded entirely by voluntary contributions, the majority coming from governments.

Countries, areas and territories with UNICEF programmes: **162**

Percentage of posts located in the field: **85%**

Posts worldwide: **5,334**

Top three government donors:
in total funds: **United States, United Kingdom, Japan**
in total funds, per capita: **Norway, Sweden, Denmark**
in contributions to regular resources: **United States, Norway, Sweden**

UNICEF Executive Board

1 January to 31 December 2001

UNICEF is governed by a 36-member Executive Board, an intergovernmental body that establishes policies, approves programmes and decides on administrative and financial plans and budgets. Members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and normally serve a three-year term.

OFFICERS FOR 2001:

President
H.E. Dr. Movses Abelian (*Armenia*)

Vice-Presidents
H.E. Mr. Andrés Franco (*Colombia*)
Ms. Jacqueline de Lacy (*Australia*)
Mr. Paul Goa Zoumanigui (*Guinea*)
H.E. Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (*Lao People's Democratic Republic*)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
Terms of office expiring on:

31 December 2001: Canada, China, Denmark, France, Guyana, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Zimbabwe

31 December 2002: Australia, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Germany, Guinea, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, United States of America

31 December 2003: Armenia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Yemen

respond to local programme needs. The regional procurement centre in Pretoria supplies insecticide-treated mosquito nets, printing services and, increasingly, emergency supplies, primarily for UNICEF offices in Africa. UNICEF's second regional procurement centre, in Ankara, sourced supplies for country offices in the region as well as for the Oil for Food Programme in Iraq.

In 2000, for the first time, a developing country – India – rather than an industrialized country was the largest supplier in dollar value to UNICEF. Companies in India provided UNICEF with $82 million worth of supplies, including vaccines and immunization equipment for use in India and other countries.

Information technology

In 2000, UNICEF took additional steps to improve Information Technology (IT) service quality, reduce the risks and costs of global IT initiatives and increase systems availability and performance. Electronic management systems were phased in to enhance our ability to monitor and troubleshoot our increasingly global operations.

The integration and fine-tuning of systems for programme, finance, logistics and personnel management continued, with a Personnel and Payroll module of the Progamme Manager System (ProMS) introduced to field offices in 2000 and expected to be completely rolled out in 2001.

Connectivity among UNICEF offices encompassed 50 countries linked via the Global IP (Internet Protocol) network, which provides access to the Internet, Intranet and e-mail. All other countries will join this wide area network (WAN) in 2001. Telecommunication posts were added to four regional offices to bolster field capacity for emergency and wireless telecommunications.

UNICEF continues to expand its content, outreach and visibility on the Internet. The Press Centre and Voices of Youth pages, in particular, serve as hubs of information exchange on important issues. Visits to www.unicef.org increased by 50 per cent in 2000. Improvements to the Intranet's design and content have helped double its use by staff since 1999.

Human resources

A source of strength for UNICEF is its staff members, who have a wealth of knowledge and experience from working in a variety of countries and settings. The majority of posts – 85 per cent – are located in field offices. In 2000, UNICEF took a number of steps to further enrich and expand staff skills and competencies:

- A concerted effort was made to 'rotate' staff in headquarters and high risk and difficult duty stations. This step helped to support career development and advancement and human resources management.
- More than 75 staff members identified as current or future leaders participated in workshops to enhance leadership competencies.
- New systems were introduced and piloted in several countries to improve both career development and performance evaluation. In addition, a new '360-degree' process for performance feedback was developed.

Private sector fund-raising

UNICEF took the following steps in business development and efficiency enhancement in 2000, often in collaboration with National Committees for UNICEF. (*For a description of several key private sector partnerships, see 'Partnerships', pages 16-19.*)

- Compiled and documented best industry practices in direct mail fund-raising, aiming to optimize the 'lifetime value' of existing donors through the newly created Global Initiative for Fund-raising Techniques (GIFT) project.
- Continued to create and improve investment projects to build our competitive position and sustain income-generating capacity in such markets as Australia, Canada and the Nordic countries.
- Expanded our database of fund-raising techniques and methods and made it more interactive and accessible through the Marketing Knowledge Centre On-Line, for use by UNICEF field offices and National Committees.
- Explored new fund-raising opportunities such as appeals to small businesses and international direct appeals.
- Strengthened strategic focusing, planning and collaboration among the Private Sector Division, the Geneva Regional Office and the community of National Committees for UNICEF through the establishment of a global private sector task force.

Top 20 donors to UNICEF regular resources, 2000

Governments	Contributions ($ US$ thousands)	Per capita* contribution ($ US$)
United States	109,582	0.39
Norway	32,676	7.31
Sweden	31,157	3.52
United Kingdom	26,667	0.45
Japan	25,596	0.20
Denmark	22,952	4.31
Netherlands	22,754	1.43
Finland	11,158	2.16
Switzerland	10,303	1.44
Italy	9,524	0.17
Canada	9,081	0.30
France	6,783	0.11
Germany	4,206	0.05
Australia	3,034	0.16
Belgium	2,776	0.27
Ireland	2,347	0.62
Spain	1,496	0.04
Korea, Republic of	1,300	0.03
China	1,210	0.00
Austria	1,011	0.13

Committees for UNICEF	Contributions ($ US$ thousands)	Per capita* contribution ($ US$)
Japan	68,199	0.54
Germany	29,990	0.37
Netherlands	28,665	1.81
France	23,772	0.40
Italy	20,055	0.35
United States	13,860	0.05
Spain	11,468	0.29
United Kingdom	7,150	0.12
Switzerland	6,382	0.89
Greece	4,296	0.40
Belgium	3,943	0.38
Hong Kong	3,559	0.52
Korea, Republic of	3,380	0.07
Portugal	2,855	0.29
Sweden	2,254	0.25
Finland	1,860	0.36
Austria	1,632	0.20
Slovenia	1,309	0.66
Australia	1,309	0.07
Denmark	1,243	0.23

*Per capita contribution was calculated from population figures from the United Nations Population Division. Income 2000 contribution figures from UNICEF.

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2000[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	
Algeria	25,000						25,000
Andorra	13,300		142,266	99,321			254,887
Argentina		142,034			92,290	1,749,620	1,983,943
Australia	3,033,763	17,453,649	1,308,722	3,411,932	8,546		25,216,612
Austria	1,011,440	412,572	1,631,710	373,601			3,429,323
Azerbaijan						100,000	100,000
Bahamas	1,000						1,000
Bangladesh	32,000	413,000					445,000
Barbados	4,000				3,797		7,797
Belarus	5,000						5,000
Belgium	2,776,480	4,035,712	3,942,538	1,683,291			12,438,022
Belize	37,879						37,879
Benin					5,162		5,162
Bhutan	21,000						21,000
Bolivia	10,000	922,217			54,048		986,265
Botswana	5,652						5,652
Brazil					1,838,202	3,154,437	4,992,639
Bulgaria			105,464				105,464
Burkina Faso	7,182						7,182
Burundi	1,330						1,330
Cambodia					415		415
Cameroon					302	(653)	(350)
Canada	9,081,135	10,902,618	1,189,849	4,931,403	169		26,105,175
Central African Republic						(877)	(877)
Chad		15,204			2,071		17,275
Chile	77,000				26,126	70,699	173,826
China	1,209,616				101,038	128,640	1,439,293
Colombia	450,000	17,131			416,360	364,914	1,248,605
Côte d'Ivoire		123,702			4,300		128,002
Croatia					129,906		129,906
Cuba	50,000						50,000
Cyprus	1,270				512,472		513,742
Czech Republic	126,150	56,227	84,510	54,732			321,618
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	30,233						30,233
Denmark	22,951,900	6,153,673	1,242,769	315,023			30,663,365
Dominican Republic					193,726		193,726
Ecuador					430,715	18,538	449,253
Egypt	34,667	105,995				147,604	288,266
El Salvador	26,000						26,000
Estonia		19,295	117,653				136,948
Ethiopia	36,869						36,869
Fiji	2,293						2,293
Finland	11,158,450	1,975,240	1,860,221	1,709,679			16,703,590
France	6,782,640	735,456	23,772,227	8,193,593	29		39,483,944
Gabon					61		61
Gambia	4,692				471		5,163
Germany	4,206,438	474,602	29,989,688	34,924,273	83	80,000	69,675,083
Ghana	5,000					32,146	37,146
Gibraltar					14,817		14,817
Greece	230,000	30,000	4,293,787	47,207			4,602,974

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2000[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[4]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[5]	
Honduras	24,879				8,559		33,438
Hong Kong			3,558,754	1,855,129			5,413,883
Hungary			270,227	23,636			293,863
Iceland	109,007				24,471		133,479
India	959,710				(308,174)	356,143	1,007,679
Indonesia					422,784	381,142	803,926
Iran, Islamic Republic of	100,000				128,006		228,006
Ireland	2,347,140	2,601,037	594,367	606,616	2		6,149,362
Israel	60,000	4,038	34,744				98,782
Italy	9,324,200	7,386,977	20,055,265	3,454,062	476	1,325,248[6]	41,746,231
Jamaica	60,000				6,882		66,882
Japan	25,596,000	46,326,138	68,199,174	5,920,177	19,674		146,061,163
Jordan	28,249						28,249
Kenya					60,557		60,557
Kuwait	200,000						200,000
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5,000				895		5,895
Latvia			33,496				33,496
Lebanon		272,086			117,525	(76,422)	313,189
Liechtenstein	4,268	77,286					81,555
Lithuania			73,677				73,677
Luxembourg	417,780	75,000	605,548	514,306			1,612,634
Madagascar		122,976				16,566	139,542
Malawi	758						758
Malaysia	84,000				6,311	9	90,320
Maldives	7,564						7,564
Malta	3,342				5,456		8,798
Mauritius	14,314				4,465	3,616	22,395
Mexico	203,960	25,162			2,105,337	160,894	2,495,353
Monaco	14,000				40,043	67,103	121,145
Mongolia	9,992						9,992
Morocco	145,693				529,873		675,566
Mozambique	3,000						3,000
Myanmar	9,086						9,086
Namibia						(1,608)	(1,608)
Netherlands	22,753,610	28,097,933	28,665,294	7,376,505		50,000	86,943,341[7]
New Zealand	926,063	706,279	93,508	29,126			1,754,977
Nicaragua	7,000						7,000
Nigeria					443,377	79,782	523,159
Norway	32,676,000	21,200,445	1,013,210	68,960	559		54,959,174
Oman	50,000	50,000				4,769	104,769
Pakistan	104,519				(10,815)		93,704
Panama	22,664				9,761		32,425
Papua New Guinea	5,000						5,000
Paraguay					38,270	14,241	52,511
Peru					539,219	17,083	556,301
Philippines	82,525				300,296	312,171	694,992
Poland	46,000		241,459				287,459
Portugal	200,000	520,000	2,855,194	680,359			4,255,552
Qatar						250,000	250,000
Republic of Korea	1,300,000	100,000	3,380,122	400,000			5,180,122

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2000[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[3]	
Republic of Moldova						4,750	4,750
Romania	9,904						9,904
Russian Federation	500,000						500,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2,225						2,225
San Marino		19,807	28,272	44,311			92,390
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000				340,373		1,340,373
Senegal		27,888			(50,782)	(181)	(23,075)
Singapore	50,000				48,864	20,151	119,015
Slovakia			248,500				248,500
Slovenia	3,700		1,309,092	91,970			1,404,762
South Africa	31,360	473,400				21,000	525,960
Spain	1,495,650		11,468,168	11,304,062[3]		10,308	24,278,189
Sri Lanka	18,323	15,772				8,982	43,077
Sweden	31,156,900	24,784,550	2,254,348	1,543,841			59,739,638
Switzerland	10,303,020	3,391,463	6,381,663	4,915,446	375,521	2,712	25,369,825
Syrian Arab Republic	18,522						18,522
Thailand	214,739				214,503	1,688,108	2,117,350
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	5,000					3,652	8,652
Togo	3,500				(9)		3,491
Trinidad and Tobago	1,587				12,815		14,403
Tunisia	34,797				117,003		151,801
Turkey	120,000		420,535	297,048			837,583
Uganda	2,000						2,000
United Arab Emirates	100,000						100,000
United Kingdom	26,666,640	57,418,367	7,150,222	14,676,034		7,862	105,919,124
United States of America	109,582,000	138,017,795	13,860,010	25,814,187	725	232,808	287,507,524
Uruguay					192,281		192,281
Venezuela					242,889	23,133	266,022
Viet Nam	13,709					52,687	66,396
Yemen	18,400				2,077		20,477
Yugoslavia					365,610		365,610
Zambia					(725)		(725)
Zimbabwe					3,123		3,123
Miscellaneous resources	(200)				572,591		572,391
SUBTOTAL	342,906,677	375,702,726	242,478,434	135,359,827	10,765,977	10,881,776	1,118,095,417
UN system, intergovernmental and non-governmental contributors							
Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique		48,571					48,571
AGFUND		50,000					50,000
Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance (AMADE)						166,286	166,286
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation						1,492,176	1,492,176
Canadian Public Health Association						11,808	11,808
Columbia University, New York City						4,653,800	4,653,800
Council of Europe		122,222					122,222

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TOTAL UNICEF INCOME BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 2000[1]

	Governmental Contributions		Private Sector Contributions				TOTAL
			National Committees		Other Contributions		
	Regular Resources	Other Resources[2]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[4]	Regular Resources[3]	Other Resources[5]	
European Community Humanitarian Office		10,132,021					10,132,021
European Commission		2,483,736					2,483,736
Global Fund for Children's Vaccines						1,001,500	1,001,500
International Labour Organization						596,311	596,311
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS						3,941,468	3,941,468
Netaid.org Foundation						65,474	65,474
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees						558,416	558,416
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights						134,700	134,700
OPEC Fund		75,000					75,000
Organization of African Unity		98,180					98,180
Rotary International						7,881,818	7,881,818
Tatsuko Kuroyanagi, Japan					1,000,489	999,900	2,000,389
United Nations Foundation, Inc.						16,363,682	16,363,682
UN agencies (inter-agency support)						96,651	96,651
UN and UN agencies' staff						5,000	5,000
UN Department of Peace-keeping Operations						968,632	968,632
UN Development Programme						300,000	300,000
UN International Drug Control Programme						179,424	179,424
UN Office for Project Services						162,750	162,750
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs						2,068,650	2,068,650
UN Office of the Iraq Programme						225,150	225,150
UN Secretariat						12,000,000	12,000,000
WHO						210,800	210,800
World Bank						1,669,250	1,669,250
World Food Programme						40,000	40,000
World University Service of Canada						418,484	418,484
SUBTOTAL							70,222,348
Adjustments to prior years[6]	225,770	(7,210,469)	436,763	(1,118,996)	191,681	(110,103)	(7,585,354)
Other income							47,645,585
Less cost of goods delivered and other expenses[7]							(89,544,006)
GRAND TOTAL							1,138,833,989

1) All contributions shown in US dollars; amounts have been rounded throughout.

2) Includes funds for emergency programmes.

3) Private Sector Division (PSD) income included.

4) Includes funds raised by Innocenti Research Centre.

5) Includes funds contributed by the Basque Government for other resources.

6) Includes refunds and adjustments to income recognized in previous years.

7) Cost of goods delivered and other operating expenses incurred by PSD, excluding commission retained by sales partners.

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37

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